Beaver Radical

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PENN'A.
oct14-1y

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA
sep6'72-1y

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
First door below the Court House,)
BEAVER, PA.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec9'72tf

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA.
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER . . . . JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh.....	1:45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester.....	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.53	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. { Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. { De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima.....	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth.....	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago.....	8.50	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago.....	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth.....	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima.....	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. { Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. { De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.48	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester.....	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh.....	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland.....		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance.....		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard.....		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville... ...		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh.....		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS,	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville.....		8.55	3.15	
Bayard..... ...		10.30	4.30	
Alliance.....		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson.....		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland.....		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville.....	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester.	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh.....	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester..		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville... ...		9.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport.....		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7,30 p m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express.....	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train..	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.....	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.....	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.....	11.40 a m	2.10 a m
Brady.s Bend Ac.....	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.....	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.....	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac.....	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'L Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

A CARPET-BAGGER ON THE WING.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, Jan. 17, '73.

Editor Radical: When I first went to Boston about three years ago, a graduate of a prominent Eastern college learning I was from Pennsylvania, asked me how far it was to my nearest neighbor? Whether there were any Indians near us? If our Western colleges were not about the same grade of a Massachusetts high school? He spoke slightingly of Pittsburgh, and said he supposed it was a bustling Western city of about twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants. I humored his whim and amused myself by drawing on my memory for incidents of the early history of our State, which I related as transpiring to-day. All were accepted as literal facts, by the verdant collegian. To many in the East a country trip through Pennsylvania is a journey of incredible hardships, and not to be assumed unless for very pressing reasons. Several of my friends opened their eyes in wide amazement at my foolish idea of a four weeks' jaunt through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, by land, water and rail, simply on a lecturing tour. Despite their kind advice I started and here I am. Although my life is heavily insured for the benefit of my family, yet I did not hesitate to ride fifteen miles on the Pan Handle Railroad. I have taught myself to believe that the stockholders of that road would not hold their stock one day that there was no accident, and the directors and officers would not take a comfortable night's rest, if at the tea table they could not sum up a cheerful list of "smash ups" culled from that day's doings. With some quaking I bought a ticket and ventured. Four miles out from Steubenville we were delayed by an engine of a freight train being thrown off the track. A gang of men had taken up a rail, and had left a boy of twelve to flag the train. He forgot it and the engine ran off. I shuddered as I thought if that had been our train, this lightning express, running at the fearful rate of speed of three and three-eighths miles an hour, we would doubtless have run entirely in the ground, and I might have been now burrowing my way out in the neighborhood of Pekin. I reached the place, by perseverance. The mud was in fine condition, but I triumphed over it, and arrived safe and sound.

Many of the citizens of Beaver county are without doubt in great ignorance of this place. It formerly was a favorite summer resort on account of the mineral springs in the vicinity, from which it takes its name. Owing to its being such a distance from railroads, and that railroad being the Pan Handle, the busy crowd of pleasure seekers and mineral water guzzlers has been turned aside to more pretentious resorts. Yet there are still a few who appreciate the advantage of a country summer resort, and come here to rusticate careless of hops, chignons, crinoline, and satin slippers; more careful of fresh air, early rising, thick boots, and heavy water proofs. At present the principal feature of this place is the Frankfort Springs Male and Female Academy and Normal School, Prof. J. H. Veazy, Principal, and Prof. W. F. Purdy, Assistant Principal. It is a bright, thriving school of about sixty scholars. It is intended to be a Classical, Normal and Commercial, for both sexes. The Principal and assistant are able and experienced teachers, and succeed in imparting thorough instruction in every branch they teach. The Academy is a regularly incorporated institution, and is doing a grand work in preparing the young of the neighborhood for college, and at the same time affording practical instruction to those who intend to teach. Considerable pride is manifested by the villagers in the school, and it is well worthy of it. Young people who desire a thorough college preparation or practical normal instruction would do well to open a correspondence with the Principal, J. H. Veazy.

This morning the mud has thickened to a considerable crust through the kind interference of Jack Frost, and it is trying to snow, but is making a miserable failure. I must close and try to gather together enough animal vitality to endure an eight mile buggy ride over most unmerciful rough road, then my fifteen miles on the Pan Handle again. Don't be surprised if my next note is headed "Pekin, or thereabouts," as it all depends whether that boy who is on duty finds a rabbit track or not just about train time.

JAY BENSON.

—The House Committee on Elections has decided unanimously that Niblack, Democrat, is entitled to the seat from Florida, and Walls, colored, who has thus far held the seat and drawn the pay during nearly the whole of Congress, must leave it.

A FAIR CAPTIVE.

An American Lady Abducted from Marseilles—Two Years a Captive in Egypt—How She Was Carried off, and How Released.

For the past two weeks the city of Marseilles, France, has been intensely excited, in consequence of a very singular affair, the heroine of which is a lady of American birth, and excellent connections in this country. About six years ago, Henry F. Bigelow, a commission merchant of No. 210 Canal street, New Orleans, failed in that city, in consequence of losses sustained during the civil war, and went to Marseilles, where he soon succeeded in obtaining a good position in a prominent mercantile house. Mr. Bigelow was a widower, and was accompanied by his only daughter, Bertha, then about eighteen years old, and endowed with remarkable personal charms. Her father moved in the best society of his new home, and the beauty and grace of his daughter were not long in attracting admirers. She treated them politely, but, after all, coldly, until one day she was brought in contact with a dashing French seaman, the First Lieutenant on one of the Marseilles and Oriental steamships. His name was Maurice Kervel. He was but little over thirty years old, tall and handsome, an excellent conversationalist, and the very man to win the good graces of a susceptible young lady. He became very intimate with Miss Bertha Bigelow, and one day he astonished her father not a little by asking him for the hand of his charming daughter. Mr. Bigelow was at first inclined to look favorably upon the suit of the enamored sailor, the more so as his daughter seemed to reciprocate his affections, but a close inquiry into the affair and character of M. Maurice Kervel, convinced Mr. Bigelow that he was not a suitable match for his daughter. He found that Kervel was a man of extravagant habits and choleric temper; that when under the influence of liquor he was exceedingly quarrelsome, and had fought several duels; that he had run through with the fortune his parents had left him, and that he had nothing to depend on but his very modest pay. The result of all this was that he was requested to discontinue his visits. Kervel left Mr. Bigelow muttering threats of revenge.

Miss Bertha seemed to care very little about the breaking off of this flirtation with her lover, and in 1868 she was married to a merchant named Jouvinet, a man of means, with whom she lived happily for a year. In June, 1869, her husband returned one evening to his delightful country residence, but to his astonishment, did not find his wife in her apartments. He questioned the servants about the whereabouts of their mistress, and they said that they had seen Mme. Jouvinet walking in the garden a little before dusk. M. Jouvinet searched every nook of the garden and the neighborhood, but not a trace of his beautiful wife was to be found. He sent out messengers in all directions, but they returned without bringing any information. An examination of the lady's boudoir furnished no clue whatever as to where she might have gone. The husband passed a wretched night, hoping every moment for his wife's return; but morning dawned and she had not yet come. He then sent for the police, and several detectives began to look for the missing lady. They were unable to find any trace of her after a protracted and patient search. Advertisements, offers of large rewards for information concerning her, remained without result. Both the husband and father abandoned all hopes of seeing her again, and an impenetrable veil seemed to surround her fate. Jouvinet, after mourning for her loss for eighteen months, applied to the Court for an annullation of his marriage with Miss Bigelow, and he was waiting for a rendition of the decree, when, on the 3d of November last, an event of the most startling character occurred. He was seated in his counting room in the Rue Grande, poring over his ledger, when the door was suddenly opened, and a veiled lady stepped in. She drew back her veil, and displayed a bronzed face, the features of which he knew only too well. In the next moment he rushed into her arms, exclaiming, "Bertha! Bertha!" It was his long-lost wife.

The explanations she gave him while they sat locked in each other's arms, about her sudden and long absence, were so strange that even the chroniquer of the Marseilles *Nouveliste*, to whose pen we are indebted for all these particulars, confessed he had rarely met with anything more romantic in his long journalistic career. Mme. Jouvinet stated that on the evening when she had been parted from her husband she had gone into the garden to breathe a little fresh air. All of a sudden she had been seized by several men, who rushed from behind a shrub. In an instant they had blindfolded and gagged her, and carried her to a carriage, which rapidly drove off with her. Then she had become unconscious, and when she awoke again, she found herself in the cabin of a ship, which was rocking in the waves. To her dismay, Maurice Kervel was the first who entered her cabin. He told her coolly that he had long ago left the naval service of France, and was now master of a bark in the Levant trade. She then implored him to restore her to liberty, which he refused, informing her at the same time that she would henceforth have to live with him at his villa in the environs of Alexandria; and he threatened to kill her in case she attempted to escape. Her prayers, her tears, her despair, were unavailing, and, trusting to meet by-and-by with an opportunity to communicate with her folks, she followed Kervel to Alexandria. The house to which he took her there was situated about three miles from the city; it was well furnished, and she was well treated, except that she was not allowed to leave the place. A very strict surveillance was kept over her by the servants, whose language she was unable to understand. She began already to despair, when Kervel one day told her she must go with him up the Nile. Two days afterward he brought her to the country place of a wealthy Egyptian, Balan Bey, and to her horror, she found that Kervel had ceded her to him, and that she was henceforth to be the inmate of an Oriental harem, filled with Egyptian and Abyssinian women, who looked with decided aversion upon the fair new-comer. For four months she endured all the horrors of this life, when she was one day introduced by Balan Bey to an elderly man, who was no other than Nuber Pascha, a noted Egyptian diplomatist, and conversant with the French language. She confided herself to him, and he immediately promised to restore her to her husband. A few days afterward she was on board the Alexandrian steamship Ghantieu, bound for Marseilles.

The Marseilles papers, in commenting on this extraordinary case, demand that President Thiers should insist upon the extradition of Kervel on the part of the Egyptian authorities. Kervel is said to be quite a favorite of the Khedive's, and a man of the most desperate character.

State Debts.

From several Gubernatorial messages, recently delivered, says the New York *Times*, we take the following figures for the basis of comparison in regard to the proportionate burden of the debts of various Eastern and North-western States.

The net funded debt of the State of New York is $25,386,725. According to the census of 1870, the population of the State was 4,382, 759, so that the State debt represents a burden of $5 79 for each individual, man, woman, and child, of our population.

The State of Pennsylvania has a debt of $16,521,029, which, on a population of 3,521,769, represents a burden per head of $4 69.

The net funded debt of the State of Ohio amounts to $8,583,546. For a population of 2,665,260 this represents a burden of $3 22 per head.

The State of Wisconsin has a debt of $2,252,037, which for a population of 1,054,670 is a burden of $2 10 per head.

The State of Michigan has a debt of $1,764,292, which for a population of 1,184,059 is a burden of $1 48 per head.

The State of Nevada has a debt of $379,246, which for a population of 42,491 is a burden of $8 91 per head.

It will thus be seen, that, exclusive of the New England and Southern States, the most populous and the least populous State in the Union appear to keep the lead in the relative burden of their indebtedness. The State of Illinois has, practically, no debt at all; nor has the State of Iowa. The debt of the State of Indiana is a little within four millions of dollars, and represents a per capita burden of $2 34.

Proposed Postal Changes.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads on Friday morning decided to proceed with the preparation of the bill requiring the prepayment of all newspaper postage, and reducing letter postage to two cents. Postmaster General Cresswell was in consultation with the Committee, favoring both the proposed changes in the law.

The Committee on Postoffices will have a bill for the prepayment of all printed matter, and the reduction of letter postage to two cents, ready next week, and are unanimous in support of it.

The gradual reduction of foreign letter postage from twenty-four cents to six cents has finally resulted in surplus receipts over expenditures, and this, with other data, has convinced the Committee and Mr. Cresswell that the two cent rate on our own letters will increase the receipts. Last year printed matter brought in only $985,000. Letter postage were $19,354,000. The printed matter weighed seventy times as much as the letters. The number of daily newspapers circulated in the country is 800,000,000 annually; weeklies, 600,000,000, and monthlies, 100,000,000. From thirty to sixty-five tons daily are sent out of New York alone three days of the week. While the Department should have received on printed matter transported $2,290,000, it did actually receive but $980,000, on account of the failure to collect postages. It is thought the matter can be reached by the prepayment plan in contemplation. To make prepayment possible at large, publication offices are to have an agent to print the stamp of prepayment upon the whole edition sent. This, however, is not definitely decided. Mr. Farnsworth, chairman, is the author of the bill, and is now engaged in putting it in final shape.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, January 21.—Both Houses met in separate session this afternoon for the election of a United States Senator. Senator Cameron received the united support of all the Republican members, and is therefore elected United Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Both Houses meet together to-morrow to add up the votes and issue certificates. Mr. Wallace recived the votes of the Democratic members.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., January 21.—John P. Jones was elected United States Senator to-day, over the present incumbent, by a majority of eleven in the Senate and eight in the House.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT KY., January 21.—Hon. W. B. Machen was elected United States Senator in the Legislature to-day.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 21.—Roscoe Conkling was to-day formally re-elected United States Senator, the vote standing in the Senate—Conkling, 20; Charles Wheaton, 5; in the House—Conkling, 92; Wheaton, 26. The election in joint session takes place to-morrow.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 21.—Both branches of the Illinois Legislature this forenoon balloted for United States Senator, in Senate the votes was Oglesby 32, Trumbull 15, Coolbaugh 2. In the House the vote was Oglesby 82, Trumbull 60, absentees 11. To-morrow both houses will meet in joint session to confirm the election of Hon. Richard J. Oglesby.

Wisconsin.

MADISON WIS., January 21.—The Legislature this morning re-elected Senator Timothy O. Howe, to the United States Senate, the vote standing in the Senate 22 for Howe, 9 for H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee. In the House the vote was Howe 61, H. L. Palmer 35, Palmer himself voting for Hon. Charles A. Eldridge.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* thus refers to Senator Rutan:

"Senator Rutan gave notice the other day that he intended to object hereafter to all suspension of the rules to pass bills, and insist that the business of legislation shall take its course impartially, according to the rules laid down for the government of both Houses. If Senator Rutan strictly adheres to his resolution on the subject—and we believe he will, as he is a man of great determination—he will succeed in accomplishing much good. The practice of suspending the rules is the source of nearly all the bad legislation which has so long outraged the public and defied the wishes of constituencies. In this manner measures are rushed through the Legislature without discussion, Senators and Representatives being deprived of the opportunity to do their duty in examining subjects on which they are called to vote. Let Senator Rutan presist in his proposed course, and he will do the people a service not often accomplished by an individual legislator.

"Another good resolution would be to insist on the printing of all bills before they are allowed to pass second reading. Every bill should be printed and placed upon the files of Senators and Representatives, and no bill allowed to pass which is not thus printed. Those who have private legislations in charge have ample time to prepare it, so that it can be printed. If they do not do this, their business ought to be thrown out."

—The Louisiana Fusion Legislature balloted for United States Senator with no choice.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER III.

The next day when Max rode to the Ferme des Auges to repeat his visit, he was accompanied by his servant, Hartig having flatly refused to venture a second time into 'Castle Dangerous.' Nor would Sontheim or Merwig, who had teased him unmercifully after Hartig's recapitulation of their visit to the Ferme. Their jests fell heedlessly upon our hero, who decided to go alone, accompanied only by his servant to whom Hartig had loaned his horse. It was a cloudy day; rain had fallen during the night, and it had only partially cleared; in the broad valley of the Meuse which lay beneath Max's view, hung heavy fall-like mists. Upon the forehead of the young officer the clouds seemed to have left their impress; his brows were drawn as if an inward struggle was raging in his breast, as he rode slowly toward the Ferme des Auges.

Arrived there he found that they had not expected him owing to the weather. The ladies were in the *salon*; Valentine was busily writing while Miss Ellen sat at a distant table pouring over household accounts. She seemed to attend to the management of the household as well as do the honors of the Ferme.

Mons. d'Avelon had gone over to the "forges" of Rubrai on business. Max learned later that the "forges" were extensive iron works, and belonged to the Givres domain—the property of Gaston de Ribeaupierre's mother.

"You are curious to test the oracle of the old Druid lake," said Valentine greeting him cordially. "We feared the weather would prevent your coming."

She was looking entrancingly lovely, and her frank cordiality, which elicited a glance of surprised approval from Miss Ellen, recalled Hartig's admonitions.

"The weather *is* rather disagreeable," returned Max smiling, "too much so I fear, to expect ladies to take a promenade over wet grass—I should have considered—"

"Oh no—we are quite ready to go—"

"We had better wait awhile," interrupted Miss Ellen in her turn, frowning at Valentine. "I think those black clouds portend another shower."

"As you please, Ellen; and to pass the intervening time we can test the German, instead of the ancient Gallic oracle," said Valentine jestingly as she motioned him to a seat.

"Do I resemble an oracle?" asked Max seating himself.

"All gentlemen impress us as such when they are instructive."

"You mean only those who think they are capable of instructing their fair sisters? You certainly do not class me with such pedants—rather to those who believe they can learn what is best from your sex."

"What do you term 'best'—how to please?"

"Oh no indeed! only your French thoughtlessness would have dictated that. My German seriousness answers: how to suffer?"

"Do you call that the 'best?'"

"It is the most necessary at all events, in this life. *'L'art de vivre c'est savoir souffrir,'* one of your authors has written."

"Do the sterner sex learn this from us."

"Yes, and you employ a very natural method of imparting your instruction—a method similar to that which teaches young ducks and swans to swim. They are simply cast into the water by their mothers."

Valentine laughed merrily. "That method requires an illustration," she said.

"It is not palpable enough? A fair sister crosses our heretofore monotonous orbit, and awakens within us a slumbering passion—the pain is there and we must how to bear it—how to swim in the new element. If we think we will sink, that we cannot bear up, no assistance being offered of course we struggle and learn to swim—figuratively."

"Very ingeniously illustrated," returned Valentine a little mockingly. "You must not forget, however, that we women have much to learn from your sex—above all to mistrust your flowery speeches."

Max retorted, and the conversation continued in a jesting vein until they forgot the object of Max's visit. Nor was the Maid's grotto to be thought of, for it began to rain, and soon after the noise of wheels was heard in the court.

"Father!" exclaimed Valentine springing to her feet, and hastening to meet him.

"It is Mons. d'Avelon and Mons. Gaston—Valentine's betrothed," said Miss Ellen casting a side glance at Max as she added the last words.

She had the satisfaction of seeing Max's face flush; slightly it is true, but faint as it was she detected it.

"Mons. de Ribeaupierre is Fraulein Valentine's betrothed?" he said in a forced, indifferent tone.

"It is very probable," returned Miss Ellen, "because they have been pledged to each other since their childhood; and one might say their betrothal would be a natural consequence, since Gaston inherits Givres which joins the Ferme des Auges—and Mons. d'Avelon has no other children."

"Ah! what a nicely arranged affair!—the hearts are as closely united as the estates, I presume?"

"Why should they not be since they grew up with a united future in their minds. They would not only establish their own happiness but that of their parents also, for Mons. d'Avelon desires the union as earnestly as Madame de Ribeaupierre."

"Then if such is the case why do you say it is very probable?"

"Be—cause," she returned hesitatingly, "Valentine obstinately persists in her whim of not betrothing herself until she is of age."

"Ah!" Max bit his lips, and Miss Ellen ought, to her further satisfaction, have seen his brow darken had not her attention been attracted by the entrance of the two gentlemen and Valentine.

Mons. d'Avelon welcomed his visitor with the same cordiality he had shown the day before; Gaston on the contrary bowed stiffly.

Max noticed something like embarrassment, or rather distress in Valentine's face; and as he turned to answer Mons. d'Avelon he saw Gaston hurriedly whisper a few words in her ear, then the two retired into an embrasure of the window, where they continued the *tete-a-tete* which was seemingly of no tender purport.

Were they quarreling. To Max it seemed likely, though it might be that Gaston also had important news to relate, as Mons. d'Avelon seemed to have bought a considerable share from Givres.

Dispatches from the seat of war; of a victorious assault against the besiegers by the Prussians; of a great naval victory by the French at the mouth of the Elbe; in consequence of which Hamburg was in flames—all of which Max was able to prove entirely false.

"Yes, yes, so I told you before!" exclaimed Mons. d'Avelon, "it is a war of men against children; so of course the children must console themselves with fables. Do you hear, Gaston?"—he cried "all the reports we heard in Givre are false—mere inventions."

Gaston approached, his face malignant in its dark anger, as he almost hissed:

"Then if the reports are mere fabrications they have one advantage—we can hope to see our honored guests so much the longer in our midst!"

The malicious smile as he finished this covert sneer roused Max's blood, but he conquered the passion and returned calmly:

"You must not find fault with our being here, Mons. de Ribeaupierre—we did not come uninvited."

"I disagree with you there."

"Of course you do; when one chooses to disagree—but we will not give vent to our disagreement since we meet on neutral ground."

"That this is neutral ground must be acknowledged by both sides—neither party has the right to decide for the other," returned Gaston in a challenging, contemptuous tone.

Max had foreseen the Frenchman's intention to draw him into a quarrel, but was not prepared for the rapid advancement of what that gentlemen evidently desired. For an instant he gazed fixedly into the heated face of the young man; in a moment his resolve was taken and in a contemptuous tone retorted:

"Good manners, I think, compel us to acknowledge neutral ground."

"German manners are no criterion for us."

"They should be when French courtesy is insufficient."

"Do you object to 'French courtesy?'" sarcastically.

"Not as much as I do to the French weather which prevented our intended excursion to the grotto. The ladies, at all events, think it too damp—so perhaps *you* will act as guide, Mons. Ribeaupierre?"

Gaston, who evidently understood Max's significant invitation, answered hastily:

"Yes, certainly! We will see if the road is as bad as the ladies fear—come!" and turning he led Max through the glass door leading to the terrace, while Mons. d'Avelon stared after them in speechless bewilderment.

Valentine at this moment sprang hurriedly to his side and in a frightened whisper exclaimed: "Follow them, father! I beg of you follow them!"

"Hm, you don't suppose—?"

"Yes, yes—Gaston is so hasty and hates the Germans so fearfully—you know how angry he was because this officer was here again."

"But I'm sure *I* invited him; he is agreeable—"

"Oh hasten, father!—lose no time—go and separate them before it is too late!" she interrupted frantically.

Mons. d'Avelon took the hat Miss Ellen brought just then—even her expressionless features betrayed alarm—and dashing it over his eyes and ran out of the room. When he reached the courtyard he saw them just emerging from the south gate leading to the hill. He called loudly, but they semed to ignore his call and accelerated their footsteps.

"Let them go—to the devil if they want to!" he growled panting for breath. "I can't watch over them like a nurse over a pair of naughty children. If they're determined on breaking their heads they will do it sooner or later!" and muttering angrily he turned and walked toward the stables.

As Max and Gaston left the avenue and began to ascend the hill the former began:

"I know very well, Mons. de Ribeaupierre, that you intended by this challenge to prevent my return to the Ferme. Let me tell you that your wish will not be fulfilled—I shall return in any case."

"Truly?—I must confess that you possess a wonderful amount of the German tenacity, added to the rest of your qualities—to use no worse term."

"I hope to convince you that this affair between us had better end peacefully," said Max not heeding the sneer. "I should have preferred to wait a little longer before I make the exposition I am about to honor you with, but you have compelled me to it—so let it be. Although you hate me because I am a German and your enemy, yet this must not prevent us from recognizing each other as honorable gentlemen; and I trust you with a secret which, should it ever pass your lips, will bring sorrow and shame to a family for which you have a great regard—but enough; your indiscretion would be infamous, so I will speak without demanding any assurance of secrecy on your part."

"Heavens! What a mysterious peroration!" exclaimed Gaston shrugging his shoulders.

"It was necessary," returned Max shortly. "Listen; I told you that a quarrel with you would not prevent my visiting the Ferme des Auges. It is true! for I have as much—if not more right here than Mons. d'Avelon, or rather Herr Von Daveland, who is accountable to me for every farthing he has."

Gaston halted suddenly and stared at the speaker in unbounded surprise.

"It is as I tell you," resumed Max, quietly; but do not imagine that I am here to demand an account of him—not by any means; for Herr d'Avelon is my uncle, the brother of my dead father, and Valentine is my cousin."

"Ah—still better!" muttered Gaston sarcastically. "It is very singular though, that *Herr* d'Avelon does not seem to wish to acknowledge the relationship—or have *you* cause to conceal it from him?"

"I have—I have excellent reasons for concealment! I should not have come to this place a *guest* to-day had not my cousin impressed me with the other impossibility of carrying out a design whose end was *not* a peaceful reconciliation of two conflicting interests—"

"In a word: all this preamble means that you intend to sue for Valentine's hand?"

"I do!"

"*Peste!*" exclaimed the Frenchman with rage inflamed face; "your cool declaration is remarkably unique—particularly to her betrothed."

"You have not attained that position. I know that Valentine has not yet consented to your bearing that relation publicly," returned Max coolly.

"Then *you* mean to demand her hand on the strength of your assserted claim? Your do not imagine how very absurdly your naively asserted claim to the Ferme des Auges strikes me; but your German fancy so happily sustains you, that you innocently imagine your nicely planned scheme will succeed without further trouble. How do you mean to prove your singular claim to the Mons. d'Avelon's estate? If you had such proofs would you have trusted me, above all others, with your secret?" he asked ironically.

"My proofs are simple and I submit them to you in proference to any other, because I have very good reasons for doing so—I trust I may never have to submit them to any one else—listen: When my grandfather died he left a considerable fortune; a large estate which, according to the law of primogeniture, was the heritage of the eldest son—my father; and the family jewels—among them my grandmother's diamonds, which fell to my father's young wife. These jewels were invaluable in our eyes; they were the savings of several generations; for in ancient times families could not invest their surplus funds in bonds or stocks, for these were very few; nor in mortgages, for the land was held by wealthy and frugal gentle folks or by serfs, who were prohibited from contracting debts. There were no communications with banks in larger cities, so the surplus funds were invested, sometimes in gold or silver plates, sometimes in diamonds, to increase the family jewels—the heritage of the eldest son. Those of our family were valued at about fifty thousand dollars—"

"Well—let us come to the point," interrupted Gaston impatiently.

"When my father took possession of his inheritance the jewels had disappeared," resumed Max in a quiet tone. "But their loss was by no means a mystery. They disappeared with my father's younger brother, who was a wild, obstinate and passionate young fellow, destined for the army, from which he had been dismissed after a few years' service, for quarreling with a superior; and at the time of my grandfather's death was without occupation living with his parents. After the funeral it was found he had disappeared as had also the jewels—that he had taken them was not to be doubted, for he confessed the theft in a letter he left for my father. This letter was short, angry, and full of insults; he wrote:

"The law—or rather a cursed injustice, gives you everything, houses, lands—all, even the leaves in the forests; and to me nothing but the permission to exist beneath your roof upon a pitiful rental, and the felicity of beholding *your* progeny multiply. May our ancestors, who made such infamous laws repent of it in hell! which would give me little satisfaction here, so I mean to have a better. I leave you in possession of the estates, the vast extent of field and forest which was my father's as well as yours—whilst I take possession of the jewels; with them I can live a life, which in my estimation is a more manly one than that which would have to depend on your gracious charity. If you have the heart to do it, then brand your only brother as a thief and hound him to the death. I shall however take care to evade any search you may please to make."

So the letter, which I have in my possession, runs.

"Well, you must acknowledge that he was not altogether unreasonable! And you assert that Mons. d'Avelon and this—diamond thief, are one?"

"I do, d'Avelon is Daveland."

"Is the similarity between the names your sole proof?"

"By no means. I recognized a ring on Valentine's hand, a heart shaped diamond over which three small rubies are set, in such a manner as to represent a flaming heart. When a boy, this ring was described to me more than a dozen times by an aunt who regretted its loss more than all the rest, because it had been presented to my grandmother by a celebrated princess who died more than a century ago. I observed further, that Mons. d'Avelon betrayed the utmost confusion when he read my name on the card yesterday, and to hide this confusion he hastily left the terrace; when he returned, he asked in a voice which betrayed his agitation, spite of its seeming indifference, concerning my nativity. I gave him a false account to calm him. Again, I noticed a written paper on Valentine's desk—the characters are the same as those in the letter I told you of."

Gaston was silent for several moments; then in a voice, whose attempt at sarcasm did not conceal his uneasiness, asked:

"Is this the first time you discovered your lost uncle?" accenting the last word.

"Why do you ask?"

"Oh I did not know but what you might have been deceived more than once in discovering diamond thieves in innocent persons."

"Then you do not believe me?"

"No, I do not. But suppose I did; suppose you were right what then? Would you do what your father was too generous, too noble to do? Would you think it your duty to punish your father's brother for taking what was justly his own but which an infamous law gave to his brother? Would you, presuming on your right, demand Valentine—or perhaps the diamond's which he no doubt has disposed of long ago?"

"Had I intended any of these I should certainly not have sought this interview with you, Mons. de Ribeaupierre. But let me proceed for you have not heard me out. My father, as you observed, did not pursue his brother. He managed his estates successfully for years, until a series of undeserved misfortunes fell upon him and straightened his circumstances. An extensive conflagration reduced his forest rental; a mining corporation, in which he had invested large sums, went into bankruptcy; to this was added failure of crops, the unfavorable decision of a lawsuit with a neighbor, in short my father at last saw himself reduced to the necessity of selling the estate—which the new legislation empowered him to do—and our home, the home of generations of our family, passed from our hands. With his wife and children he repaired to a city and spent the remainder of his fortune in the education of his children." Here Max paused an instant, then with a sigh resumed: "I, the eldest of his children, am to-day almost a beggar, with nothing but the meagre salary of a civil officer. Had my uncle not taken the jewels my father would have been able, with the proceeds of their sale, to meet the calamities which overtook him and spared our estates. My uncle doubtless purchased this estate with the stolen jewels, of course increasing its value by good management—in a word he has what should be mine, and I have less to-day than he had when my grandfather died."

"This is rather a tragical family history," said Gaston in a changed voice, after a moment's deliberation. "Now that you have told me everything, I confess I cannot, if I would, withhold my sympathy, which your confidence in me has increased; what do you mean to do?"

"Have I not told you? I do not wish to terrify Mons. d'Avelon or Valentine by revealing my relationship to them. I will try to win Valentine because—I love her—"

"And because it is the simplest and easiest way to gain possession of what you consider yours," interrupted Gaston. "But I too have claims upon Valentine."

"You may think you have; I do not contradict you; and I shall yield silently should Valentine prefer you to me; nor shall her father ever know how nearly we are connected, but quietly continue in possession of what he considers his till the end. But pray understand me: I will not exercise the same regard for a stranger; when Mons. d'Avelon dies you, nor no one else—for Valentine may choose some one else—shall inherit this estate. My claims are plain and easily proven. I have the letter in which my uncle confesses himself the purloiner of our jewels, and peace once more restored between France and Germany, no court will refuse to sequester the estate that was purchased with my father's—with my inheritance."

"Mons. d'Avelon's estate is prescribed."

"A property gained criminally can never be prescribed."

Gaston turned and walking to a rustic seat a few paces onward, sat down and drawing forth an *etui* lighted a cigar. For several moments he silently watched the blue clouds curling upward, then in a composed voice said:

"The long and short of it is, you want to discourage my addresses to Valentine by showing that she will be a fortuneless bride?"

"Would this serve to discourage you?" asked Max rather scornfully as he seated himself beside him.

Gaston blew forth the spiral clouds silently.

"I am sorry," he began at length, "that I can have no faith in your belief that Mons. d'Avelon is your uncle. I have heard from my mother that he was a Belgian by birth and that his family live in Belgian, relatives with whom my mother was in communication some years ago. Mons. d'Avelon's wife was a distant relative of my mother, and it was *her* dowry which enabled him to purchase the Ferme des Auges," triumphantly.

"That may be; then he spent the proceeds of the jewels earlier, and my claims would by no means be diminished thereby."

"And concerning the ring;" continued Gaston ignoring Max's words, "it proves nothing at all. Such a bauble can be purchased in any shop where such antigue jewelry is sold."

"And his confusion when he learned who I was, and his chirography?" asked Max.

"Are you certain he was confused? And what evidence could be based on the similarity between a hand writing of to day and that of thirty years ago! I have a proposition to make: remain at the Ferme to night and to-morrow morning I will bring you proofs that will convince you of your error."

"What sort of proofs?" asked Max dubiously.

"A copy of his marriage contract, proving that his fortune is the dowry his deceased wife brought him, and not the proceeds of your grandmother's jewels. Also the letters my mother received when d'Avelon wished to marry her cousin, and which contain the most detailed information respecting his early life."

"I would, indeed, like to see these proofs," returned Max still doubting, "but I must beg the favor some other time; I dare not be absent from my quarters in Void over night."

"When such an important matter is to be decided, are you such a slave to your fancied duty?" asked Gaston rather sneeringly. "Besides I am obliged to go to Neufchateau to-morrow forenoon, where I may perhaps have to remain for several days—or weeks."

"At what hour could you let me have these papers?"

"I shall return to Givres to day immediately after dinner, then I will speak to my mother—"

"You promised not—"

"Have no fears, I will not betray your secret in my inquiries concerning Mons. d'Avelon; I will secure the papers and leave them here with you on my way to Neufchateau to-morrow early—about seven o'clock. You can send them back to Givres after examining them. Are you agreed?"

Under the circumstances, Max concluded to risk the captain's displeasure; he would send his servant with a message to Sontheim, so that his absence would at least not create any uneasiness. Gaston undertook to procure him an invitation to spend the night at the Ferme. Mons. d'Avelon was passionately fond of chess; it would be sufficient to incidentally turn the conversation on this subject after dinner, and on the old gentleman's learning Max's partiality for the game an invitation to try their skill would of course follow—and Mons. d'Avelon's games were of no short duration.

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A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in length.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A Sabbath day's journey is 1,155 yards. This is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

A days journey is 33 1-2 miles.

A cube is two feet.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches

A palm is three inches.

A pace is three feet.

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A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

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A section of Government land is 640 acres or one mile.

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A box of 16x15 1 2 inches and eight inches deep contains a bushel.

PLUM PITS.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

It iz a grate art tew know how tew listen.

Love always seems to have this effekt, it makes a yung man sober, and an old man gay.

It ain't bekause lovers are so sensitiff that they quarrel so often, it iz bekause thare iz so much phun in making up.

About the last thing a man duz tew korrect his faults iz tew quit them.

The chief end of woman now daze, seems tew be tew ware new silk clothes and the chief end of man seems to be tew pay for them.

Pure ignorance, after all, iz the best alloy for vanity, for a vain fool iz quite harmless.

It is better that we be greater than our condishun in life, than tew have our condishun appear too great for us. There iz nothing that a man can do that should *cut him* off from pitty, the fact that he iz human should always entitle him to commiserashun.

If you seek wisdum mi yung friend, study men and things; if yu desire larning, study dicshionarys.

I think opportunitys are made full az often az they happen.

It iz a grate deal eazier to look upon thoze who are below us, with pitty, than to look upon thoze who are abuv us without envy.

Good common sense is az healthy az onions we often see thoze who are good, simply bekause they haint got sense enough tew be bad, and thoze who are bad just bekause they haint got sense enough to be good.

Envy iz such a constant companyon, that if we find no one above us to envy we will envy those below us.

There iz no servitude in life so oppressive az tew be obliged to flatter those whom we do not respekt enuff tew praze.

Wit, without sense, is like a razor without a handle.

We mingle in society, but not so much tew meet others as to eskape ourselfs.

The truly innocent are those who not only guiltless themselfs, but who think others are.

The Men Who Surrounded Washington.

Mr. Parton, in the January *Atlantic*, thus describes Washington and his first Cabinet:

Age had not quenched the vivacity of either of the four Secretaries—Jefferson, 37; Knox, 40; Randolph, 37; Hamilton, 33. When, in the world's history, was so young a group charged with a task so new, so difficult, so momentous?

Such were the gentlemen who had gathered round the council table at the President's house in New York, in 1780; at the head of the table General Washington, now fifty-eight, his frame as erect as ever, but his face showing the deep traces of the thousand anxious hours he had passed. Not versed in the lore of schools, but gifted with a great sum of intellect, the eternal glory of this man is, that he used all the mind he had in patient endeavors to find out the right way; ever on the watch to keep out of his decision everything like bias or prejudice, never deciding till he had exhausted every source of elucidation within his reach. Some questions he could not decide with his own mind, and he knew he could not. In such cases, he bent all his powers to ascertain how the subject appeared to minds fitted to grapple with it, and getting them to view it without prejudice.

I am delighted to learn that Mr. Carlyle can seldom hear the name of Washington pronounced without breaking forth with an explosion of contempt, especially, it is said, if there is an American within hearing. Washington is the exact opposite of a fell Carlylean hero. His glory is that he was not richly endowed, not sufficient unto himself, not indifferent to human rights, opinions, and preferences; but, feeling deeply his need of help, sought it, where alone it was to be found, in minds fitted by nature and training to supply his lack. It is this heartfelt desire to be right which shines so affectingly from the plain words of Washington, and gives him rank so far above the gorgeous bandits whom hero-worshippers adore.

On the right of the President, in the place of honor, sat Jefferson, now forty-seven, the senior of all his colleagues; older in public service, too, than any of them; tall, erect, ruddy, noticeably quiet and unobtrusive of his address and demeanor; the least pugnacious of men. Not a fanatic, not an enthusiast; but an old fashioned Whig, nurtured upon "old Coke," enlightened by twenty-five years' intense discussion—with pen, tongue and sword—of Cokean principles. Fresh from the latest commentary upon Coke—the ruins of the Bastile—and wearing still his red Paris waistcoat and breeches, he was an object of particular interest to all men, and, doubtless, often relieved the severity of busines by some thrilling relation out of his late foreign experience.

Opposite him, on the President's left, was the place of Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in all the alertness and vigor of thirty-three. If time had matured his talents, it had not lessoned his self-sufficiency; because, as yet, all his short life had been a success, and he had associated chiefly with men who possessed nothing, either of his fluency or his arithmetic. A possitive, vehement little gentleman, with as firm a faith in the apparatus of finance as General Knox had in great guns. He was now in the full tide of activity, lobbying measures through Congress, and organizing the Treasury Department—the most conspicuous man in the administration, except the President—as usual, his unseen work was the best. In organizing a system of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenue, he employed so much tact, forethought, and fertility, that his successors have each, in turn, admired and retained his most important devices. He arranged the system so that the Secretary of the Treasury, at any moment, could survey the whole working of it; and he held at command all the resources of the United States, subject to lawful use, without being able to divert one dollar to a purpose not specially authorized. He could not draw his own pittance of salary without the signatures of the four chief officers of the Department—Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Register.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES.

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS,

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES.

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

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CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great variety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

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dec18-4m

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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

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SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

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REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

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CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER

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The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

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SEELY & OSBURN,

Successors to H. W. Seely,

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Will purchase and forward any article.

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Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers, Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO

sept13-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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CHAS. B. HURST,

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $6,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS,..... $240,000

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OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* As you sow that you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,

Insurance and General Agent,

je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

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INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

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JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
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DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
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CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
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And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

LOW RATES,

And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

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apr29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.

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CASH ASSETS, $200,000

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies at very liberal rates and terms. Apply to

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MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

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JEWETT

AND

GOODMAN

ORGAN

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

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MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

dec18'58;1y

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,

dec4'68;1y BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

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We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

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Agreements, Articles, Lesses and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER,

FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

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FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER

AND

HAIR DRESSER,

NO. 53 MARKET STREET,

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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,

CLOTHING

CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

AT SHORT NOTICE.

NO. 74 GRANT STREET,

feb10'71-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. M. ELLIS,

ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER.

OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK,

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Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

feb19'69:1y.

IT CONCERNS ALL!

J. PROCTOR,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,

And Manufacturer of

Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

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CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,

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DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN AND EXCHANGE

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited, &c.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

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EBEN ALLISON, ... CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.

my31'72

P. BENTEL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

FREEDOM, PA.,

Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Jan. 26, 1872-6m. C. H. BENTEL, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

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J. W. COOK, *President.*

R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*

W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18'8

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OF

R. E. & H. HOOPES,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy28'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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G. S. BARKER & CO.,

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.,

G. S. BARKER & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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SPEYERER & McDONALD,

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.

By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

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B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
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S B Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov11-70—je30-71

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Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, - $256,068.89

NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.

CHARTERED IN 1819.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM

Losses paid in 51 years,

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Look to wealth and worth for stability. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at rates and liberal terms, by

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)

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feb10'71-1y (NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

77 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

CHOICE LIQUORS THEBAR, 50-100.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 24, 1873.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

General Grant in his message called attention to the importance of furnishing cheaper transportation for the surplus products of the South and West to the Atlantic, and the subject is occupying the thoughtful attention of our Statesmen, and is being agitated somewhat by the press of the country. General Grant pointed out two routes, both feasible, and recommended Congress to give them serious consideration. These routes were the extensions of the Kanawha and James River canal to the Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. In regard to this latter route a committee has been appointed and instructed to secure a charter for the improvement and navigation of the Youghiogheny river, and also to procure such legislation as would authorize and empower the Company to connect the slack water of this river by canal with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Cumberland, Maryland. The extension is said to have been General Washington's idea when the canal was first projected, and by survey it has been found to be practicable, though somewhat expensive. By the Kanawha and James River route it will require two hundred and forty miles of canal to be construeted, while by the Youghiogheny only about one hundred miles to make connection, making a difference of one hundred and forty miles in favor of the latter route. The national importance of this route cannot be well over-estimated. It will afford cheap transportation for the products of the West and South to the East, and also supply the South, the West and the East with the only superior gas coal in the country. Boats laden with grain from the West can return freighted with coal. Corn that is burnt for fuel in the West, while persons are suffering for it in the East, can then be exchanged for coal to the great advantge of both sections. The East needs grain, the West fuel, and by this contemplated internal improvement a mutual exchange of their products can easily and cheaply be made. This route passing through the very centre of the Youghiogheny coal basin, said to be the largest and richest in America, will not only be the rich source of abundant freight, but will furnish a cheaper and better gas coal to the large cities of the East, and thus save to those places in annual cost of consumption a sum of money nearly large enough, it is estimated, to construct the work. We think that it is a matter of national interest to build both of the projected canals, for as the Southern and Western part of our country is becoming rapidly more productive, all the means of transportation to the Atlantic seaboard will surely be taxed to the utmost to transport the immense annual surplus of products.

We hope, therefore, that this whole subject will carefully be considered by Congress, and that more than ordinary efforts will be used to secure cheaper transportation between the West and East, an object certainly of vast interest to all sections of our common country.

The Constitutional Convention so far has been occupied with preliminary work. Many important subjects have been presented and await discussion. Since the present Constitution of the State was made, there has been so many changes, so many new ideas of government put afloat, and so many reform measures advocated, that it will be no easy matter to frame an instrument which will meet every demand, and satisfy all classes. Radical changes are proposed in regard to every branch of the Government: the Executive, the Judiciary, and Legislative, as well as in the manner of choosing officers. The members of the constitution we think should be cautious in regard to taking any very wide departure from the present Constitution, and especially in regard to adopting changes that have already been disapproved by the people, such as filling certain State and county offices by appointment rather than by an election. The tendency of the times is towards a democracy in which the people are, in all branches of the government, directly responsible for the conduct of their public servants, and can make and unmake them according to the will of the majority. If the new Constitution favors this tendency, the people and their officers will be brought as near as possible together, and the officers be made dependent upon the people for their positions.

But if the Republican idea predominates in the Constitution, and changes in that direction are as sweeping as some propose, appointing such officers in the county as Prothonotaries Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, and Judges, and in the State, Judges, Treasurer and other officers, there is great danger that the Convention, like the mountain in labor, will bring forth a ridiculous instrument that the people will reject. Without having great expectations, we hope to be disappointed in the final result.

SENATOR MORTON'S speech in the Senate of the United States on the mode of electing a President and Vice President of the United States, contains many valuable suggestions. We agree with the Senator that the present mode of choosing electors should be changed, but we would not consent to adopt the plan of direct voting, which he would substitute. If the President of the United States were chosen by a direct vote of the people, that is all the States voting as one community, it would lead to the commission of frauds to an extent not even yet dreamed of. In the excitement of a close Presidential election where every vote counted, the disposition to commit fraud would develop to an alarming extent, and would not be confined to large cities, but pervade the whole country. The stake would be so great, and thousands so deeply interested in the result, that every kind of fraud upon the ballot box would be attempted. New York City would roll up one or two hundred thousand majority, if necessary, and Philadelphia and other large cities would imitate the example of New York, and frauds upon one side would be excused by reason of the frauds of the other. The temptation and the danger are too great to warrant any experiment of this kind. If this plan is ever adopted it will prove the ruin of the country in the not distant future. Where the vote is taken by States or districts, the temptation to commit fraud is not so great. If a district or even a State is carried by fraud, it may not effect the general result, as it would under the plan proposed by the Senator from Indiana. In place of choosing electors by States, let them be chosen by districts, as the Congressmen are, and fraud would be checked and the will of the people more nearly ascertained. This plan may be liable to objections, but it is certainly better—indeed, every plan is better than that of direct voting.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

General John F. Hartranft, Governor elect, was inaugurated last Tuesday. The city of Harrisburg was filled with strangers. Various military organizations from different parts of the State were present, and participated in the ceremonies. Although the day was unfavorable everything passed off according to previous arrangement, and in a very acceptable manner. Governor Geary walked arm in arm with General Hartranft to the main stand in front of the Capitol, where the inauguration took place. George H. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate, administered the official oath. After the cheering of the immense multitude had subsided, the Governor proceeded to deliver his inaugural, which is exceedingly able and practical, touching upon all the leading questions of general interest to the State. This interesting document will appear in our next issue.

The Governor's vigorous style and tolerant manner, will disarm his enemies and meet with praise from all good citizens irrespective of party consideration.

DANGER!

It is currently reported, and very generally believed in the East, that the liquor dealers are raising a large fund to secure the repeal of the Local Option Law. Two hundred thousand dollars have been raised, or promised, for this purpose, and the agents of the Liquor League will soon be at Harrisburg to negotiate for votes to secure the repeal. The result in Clearfield county has created a panic among the vendors of intoxicating liquors, and the most desperate efforts will be made to repeal or so modify the law as to render it practically inoperative. The party or the men that aid this movement will acquire unparalleled infamy. Let the people give their Representatives to understand that hesitation in this matter even, is political death. The question has been submitted to the people, and any attempt to take it out of their hands can only spring from corrupt motives, and must be visited with the severest condemnation.

THE New York *Tribune* has for five years consistently and ably opposed the postal telegraph scheme, and therefore its opposition cannot be charged to its hostility to the Administration. In its issue of Saturday, the 18th instant, it prints a long and able article from the Hon. David Wells against postal telegraphy, and closes an able editorial as follows:

"We believe that no man with the interest of his country at heart, will favor a measure that may become an engine of political oppression: that may turn a national election into the plebiscitum of an empire."

This sentiment is endorsed by the whole opposition press, and by many of the ablest friends of the Administration in the country. There are many honest and true men, it is true, who favor the scheme, and it was in deference to the opinions of such, no doubt, that the Postmaster General recommended it. We regret very much that the recommendation of Mr. Creswell seemingly commits the Administration to the scheme, as we regard it as not only dangerous in its tendency to centralization, but as a huge job of the worst kind. That it will succeed we hardly can believe, although millions may be spent to carry the project through, and the companies selling realize two or three times the value of their property and franchises.

SENATOR CAMERON on Tuesday, though virtually elected before by the Republican caucus, was legally made, by the Legislature, a Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. We have already expressed our mind upon this election, and have no cause to change or repeat it.

Senator Conkling has also been elected without substantial opposition, from the State of New York. He has been a brilliant, able and faithful Senator, and his services during the last campaign were very valuable to the Republican party. Though comparatively young, he has already gained an enviable reputation as a brave and safe party leader, and won for himself the highest honors in the gift of a free people. His election, like Senator Cameron's, was secured by the decided victory of last fall, and in the Legislature was a mere matter of form.

Also Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is re-elected, and Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, is chosen in place of Senator Trumbull, who is permitted to remain at home and look after his domestic affairs.

These Senators are some of the gathered fruit of the Presidential struggle, but the crop is not all in yet.

COL. M. S. QUAY, of Beaver, recently editor of this paper, has been appointed, by Governor Hartranft, Secretary of the Commonwealth. His appointment has been conceded for some time, and now that it is made will take no one by surprise. The Republican press of this State, with one or two exceptions, have warmly praised the selection of Col. Quay to fill so responsible a position, and he will enter upon his new duties bearing with him the kind wishes of an innumerable multitude of friends, of which any man, in like circumstances, would have good reasons to be proud.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S term of office expired on Tuesday, the 21st inst., having then completed his second term, making in all six years of service. On the whole he has made a very acceptable Governor, and his administration will compare favorably with any preceding one. He has retired from public life, but will still reside in Harrisburg. It is not probable that a citizen so full of experience in public affairs will long be allowed to remain in retirement, and we shall expect sometime to see the Governor occupy a higher position even than he has left, one commensurate with his acknowledged ability.

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, whose term of office expires with Governor Geary's, has served the State acceptably and efficiently for six years, and he has retired enjoying the respect of all good citizens, and meriting honor for the just and honest discharge of his official duties.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, at the recommendation of Governor Geary, has passed a bill which he has approved, to increase the Governor's salary to $10,000 per year. This law takes effect upon the retirement of the late incumbent.

WE have just time to announce that Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, has been appointed Attorney General by the Governor. He is a good lawyer, an able man and a high-toned gentleman, and his appointment will be received with universal satisfaction by the Republicans of the State.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Senate and House Committees—Local Option—Governor's Appointments—Geary's Promises.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1873.

Speaker Anderson announced the Senate committees on Friday, and the important committees were constituted as predicted in our last. Col. McClure is well satisfied with the positions assigned him, although he objects being charged to the Democrats. There is a very general satisfaction with the arrangement of the committees, Republicans, Democrats and Liberals all feeling that they have been fairly treated.

In the House the committees were not announced until Wednesday, and Speaker Elliott is entitled to great credit for the judgment and impartiality manifested in the make-up of the committees. The members from your district, considering that this is the first session for all, fared unusually well. Mr. Cross is on Ways and Means, Education, Public Printing, Manufacturers, and Estates and Escheats. Allison is on Railroads, Apportionment, and three other committees. Waldron is on five committees, Judiciary and Corporations being the two important, while McKee is also on five committees. Of the regular committees Finance, as called in the Senate, and Ways and Means, in the House, Judiciary, Railroads and Corporations, in the order given, are *the* important regular standing committees, Apportionment and Constitutional Reforms being special committees. Of course the two last named committees take precedence in point of desirability during the sessions for which they are constituted. As your Senator is Chairman of Apportionment in the Senate, and Mr. Allison of your district is on the committee in the House, your Legislative district will doubtless be taken care of in the Congressional Apportionment.

Your members of the House are very attentive to their duties, stand well with their associates, and will prove efficient and popular Representatives.

Few local bills have yet been introduced, and the work of the session will not begin until after the Inauguration and election of United States Senator, which takes place to morrow. Senator Rutan has introduced a bill construing the Local Option law of last winter so as to cover elections in boroughs and cities voting at a different time than that fixed for the township elections in general. The bill fixes the third Friday of March for the taking of the vote under the law in all districts holding township and municipal elections before that date where the vote was not taken, and legalizes elections held under the act where the authority to vote was in doubt. There is a rumor here, which seems to be credited, that the liquor men are raising a large fund to secure the repeal of the law. No Representative voting for the repeal of the law should ever be returned, no matter what his politics or what his motives. The Legislature committed this subject to the people, and they should now decide it. Men may vote for the repeal without being corrupt, but it is safe to take it for granted none will do so, and those who allege differently should be compelled to furnish the clearest evidence to the contrary. Certainly no Republican can vote for repeal, if he is true to his party and desires its success in the future.

The city is already full of visitors, come to visit the inauguration, and what is to become of the thousands on the way is a question now agitating the citizens of Harrisburg.

Col. Quay will take charge of the office now filled by Col. Jordan immediately, and General Hartranft says this is the only cabinet appointment he has definitely determined upon. Before this letter reaches you he must select his Attorney General, and will announce his appointments before the next issue of your paper.

The Governor has not many appointments at his disposal, but there are about fifty applicants for each place, and his courage, patience and endurance will be severely tried in the next few weeks. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia appointments will be given to citizens of those cities where the Republican members of the Legislature, representing the localities named, united upon a candidate. Under this arrangement Mr. Weaver, of Allegheny county, will be appointed Flour Inspector of Pittsburgh, for which T. Noble, of your county, was strongly pressed. Had there been a division in the Allegheny delegation Mr. Noble would have received the appointment, but with a united delegation the Governor dare not go outside of the county in making his appointment.

Gen. Hartranft and family took possession of the Executive mansion on Thursday last, Governor Geary having moved into a house on Walnut street.

The outgoing Governor complains that the people are so much in haste to worship the rising sun, that they turn their backs upon him before his sun has set. He worked himself into a terrible passion on Saturday, while talking to a member of the House, because the House failed to have his message read, and railed at the Legislature in a furious manner. Geary has many fine qualities, but no man ever filled the Executive chair who was so little respected by the members of the Legislature, and this is true not only of the present, but of every session since his first election, and of members of both parties. This is in a great measure owing to his vanity, his ungovernable passion and his unreliability. He promised and failed to perform so frequently that it became a by-word here "that when Geary said yes he meant no." Doubtless he was often misrepresented, and often again compelled to change his mind from the best motives, yet he was unfortunate in making promises where he was not certain he could perform. The pardon of Lister Smith, one of the greatest ruffians and villains in Philadelphia, who is charged with murder, arson, burglary, and every other offence, just as he was leaving office, was very unwise if not criminal, and brought down upon him the severest animadversions of the best journals and best citizens in Philadelphia. The retiring Governor could not afford to gratify Hon. Samuel Josephs in this matter at the expense of the good opinions of the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia.

Of Col. Jordan, the retiring Secretary of State, it can be said he was an honest, able and faithful officer, and retires to private life with the respect of men of all parties.

M.

For the Radical.

Ed. Radical: Allow me through the medium of your paper to say that friend Weyand, in his reply to me, appears not only in a rage but somewhat absent-minded and forgets that last March, 1872, I called upon him at his office, and payed him two dollars for the *Argus* to January 1st, 1873, and at the same time presented him with a knife containing a photographic view of the Lord's prayer, a gift which, I hoped might possibly be useful to him. The poor man must have Coolie upon the brain, which does not, however, seem to have a very cooling effect, and has become forgetful of all things but the editorial he wrote on the 18th ultimo, and the consideration received for the same.

Friend Weyand, you go into a passion because I stated through the medium best calculated to convey information to the public, the reason why I discontinued to be a subscriber for the *Argus*. If my strictures were too severe, you ought not allow yourself to be lead away by such bad company, and lend your *Argus* to the advocacy of Coolieism to gain the *smile* and applause of your friends at the Cutlery. You know, or ought to know that the system is a damnable one. Why all this talk about slavery in the past? and about the blood that was shed, the lives that were lost in order to do away with the accursed system, if we are going to re-establish a slavery, worse in form than the African slave trade in its darkest ages, of which the Virginia City, Montana, *Mountainian* says "*that nearly all the Chinamen who come to this Territory are owned by California speculators, who buy and sell their countrymen like cattle,*" and to this system you have sold youreself for—what?

What a change has come over your paper? In August, 1872, when I was about taking my departure from your State and county, you represented me to the readers of your paper and the people of Canton, among whom I was going to cast my lot, as an accomplished gentleman, and a manufacturer of cutlery that could not be surpassed. Please, sir, which of the statements are true, August, 1872, or January, 1873?

True, I did "once own a proprietorship in the Cutlery at Beaver Falls," and it would have been well for the parties in connection with it had I continued a proprietor of it and had charge of the same, for during the time that I had charge, the establishment was a paying institution. For your benefit, and the readers at large, I will make the following statement, and *challenge a successful contradiction*: That during the time that I had the charge and management of the Cutlery, the company made and payed one hundred per cent. on the capital invested. I dare the present proprietors to deny the above statement, or any of the former proprietors, and you, the editor of the Beaver *Argus*, included.

The true reason why I was turned out is not what you assert, but rather because I was gaining the confidence of Mr. Henrici, of Economy, and thus endangering the prospects of others prominent in his employment. I await the future to vindicate me and verify the prediction which I made, that the Cutlery does not prosper, nor ever will under the present management, and this is not my opinion only, but the opinion of others who have had opportunity to know something about the way business is conducted in that establishment.

SAMUEL MASON.

BEAVER FALLS, Jan. 21, 1872.

Mr. Editor: Will you please give me a place in your paper to say something about John Chinaman?

We heard a speech sometime since, in which the speaker took strong ground against the system of introducing Chinese labor into this country. He said the Chinese would work for two cents a day, and also declared himself opposed to such cheap labor, and considered it an outrage upon the laborers of the country.

Now Mr. Editor, as to the iniquity of the Coolie trade, we are agreed that all engaged in it should be severely punished, but as to the matter of introducing Chinese or any other kind of laborers, who will behave themselves, obey the laws and develop the resources of the country, we differ from our esteemed friend. When Chinamen come to this country they mean busines? They come here to make money, and the idea of keeping out Chinese labor is neither in accordance with sound political economy nor the principles of the Gospel. What we need in this country to-day, more than anything else, is an increase of labor. Consumers are increasing out of all proportion to the producers. Ask any intelligent farmer why, butter for example, is so high, and he will tell you that *it is* because of the impossibility of obtaining household help. If the Chinese will supply this want, and if they will perform many of the minor industries about our cities, and drive multitudes who are lounging about the streets and living from hand to mouth to the country to till the soil, and produce bread for themselves and others, the introduction of Chinese labor will be a blessing to every mechanic and laboring man in the country.

There is not the least reason to fear that the country will be overrun with these people. They live at an immense distance from here, and love their homes. They have been coming to this country for more than twenty years, and their numbers in the United States have been greatly exaggerated.

The Gospel requires us to treat these people kindly, to give them an opportunity to better their condition, to seek to make them intelligent christians, that they may be useful here and be the means of carrying the blessings of the christian religion to their homes and countrymen; for by so doing, we will aid both foreign and domestic missions. Here is a foreign mission on our own soil, and all that are truly converted here, we expect, when they return to their relations and neighbors, will be the messengers of salvation. But how, you may ask, with so much prejudice against them here, will they learn, except some one teach them?

Be it to the honor of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver Falls, it has resolved to do its duty, although in much want of suitable rooms. Are there not some wealthy persons upon whom these Chinese have peculiar claims, who desire to leave some monument of their worth in Beaver Falls? With what more justice can they do it, than to aid in putting up some place to educate and mould all this mass of debased heathenism into the family of Jesus.

These heathens bring with them to our shores, all the filthy habits pertaining to every nation that know not God. The living portraite of such a people is drawn by Paul in Romans, and seems to apply to the Chinese, with the single exception that in the family the children honor their parents, which is the only commandment with promise. Hence in its keeping they have been long upon the land given to them. For thousands of years these countless millions of the East have been on this land, until it seems no longer able to bear its multitudes and so they have turned to America to better their condition. We are a great people, a nation highly favored, not only in advance, but above all other nations in political and social freedom, and in rapid and wonderful material progress. It seems providential that American christians shall educate these heathen Chinese, and teach them not only how to make knives, but how to worship the true God.

The old and new world are brought together, but the result of this strange contact, the keenest eye cannot now see, nor the shrewdest intellect guess; but God's ways are not our ways, but as high as the heavens are above the earth, so are God's ways above our ways; and in the bringing of these heathens to our shores, the time has now come to sow the incorruptible seed of God's word in the hearts of these Chinese at our doors where it will catch root and bring forth an abundant harvest.

M. M. W.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3 p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8 a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

Sleigh for Sale—Inquire of Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Take Notice—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have a very large subscription list on our books which we would like to have paid up. Will our friends please attend to this matter at once, and send us what is due, either by draft, post-office order or registered letter.

Boots and Shoes, a large and superior stock of Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slipper always on hand Gents' Custom Made Boots of the best material. Ladies wear of the best quality, embracing all the latest styles in store or made to order. Misses' Button and Lace Gaiters Boots and Slippers, at all prices. Boys and youths Boots and Shoes in great variety. Prices low as the lowest, at J. Kennedy's & Co., 143 Main street, Beaver Falls. jan10-4w.

Commissioners' Appointments.—The Commissioners of Beaver county have made the following appointments for the present year: Clerk to Commissioners—John McGown; Counsel—J. R. Harrah; Manager House of Refuge—S. J. Cross; Physician to Jail—Dr. Jno. C. Levis; Mercantile Appraiser—R. F. McIlvaine; Janitor—Cicero Turner. The appointments are excellent, and will meet the hearty approval of all good Republicans.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

We have received several interesting communications which came too late for publication. Will our friends hereafter bear in mind that all communications, to insure insertion, should be sent in by Tuesday, and earlier if possible. It is impossible for printers to do everything in one day.

Col. **Conwell** is meeting with the greatest success—next to Nasby.—[Cincinnati Daily Times.

Mr. John Bigger, of Georgetown, has purchased an interest in the Beaver *Conservative*, and henceforth the paper will be under the joint control of Bigger & Williams. Mr. Bigger is a member of the somewhat distinguished family of that name in Hanover township, and is extensively known in the south western portion of this county, where he enjoys a good reputation as a staunch Democrat and an honorable man. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

Col. **Conwell** has been an extensive traveler and one of the ablest correspondents in the country. His book upon the Coolies entitled "Why and How the Chinese Emigrate," is the best book in the market for its kind.—[N. Y. Herald.

Admitted.—Robert M. Agnew, son of Justice Agnew of the Supreme Court, and a member of the bar of Adams county, Pa., was on Wednesday last, on motion of H. Hice, admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts of Beaver county.

Go to Christy's.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

A. R. Moore, Esq., of Tidioute, Rev. Walter Brown and lady, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Dr. A. R. Thomson, of Caball county, West Virginia, persons well known in this community, were in Beaver last week on a visit to their friends.

Go to Christy's.

Capt. J. S. Winans, of New Brighton, has been appointed Major General of the Nineteenth Division of the State National Guard, comprising organizations in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington. We congratulate the General on his deserved promotion.

As an author and orator Col. Conwell has won high honor.—[N. Y. Tribune.

There are three thousand and twenty-eight Soldier's Orphans being educated by this State. There has been expended for education, maintainance and clothing of these Orphans' during the past year $467,260,52.

Everybody in Raccoon township knows where Christy's store is, and also know that Harvey will do the fair thing in a trade. He has a good stock of goods on hand which he will sell cheap.

We listened last evening for the fifth time to Col. Conwell's "Lessons of Travel," and understand from the committee that it was the 163rd repetition of it in the States; it is good for as many more, as the enthusiasm of last evening well proves.—[Corrinne Journal.

Col. Conwell.—This gentleman who is to open the Independent Lecture Course in this place Feburary 6th, went from Boston to the army as a private. By his correspondence with the dailies of that city he soon made himself known to the public, and at the close of the war the Boston *Traveler* sent him round the world as its correspondent. His *forte* is said to be in description, and his lecture entitled "Lessons of Travel," affords him a fine opportunity to display his talent in this respect.

Money and Matrimony.—MARRYING FOR CASH—SHARP OPERATIONS—AN UNSUCCESSFUL SCHEME.—Some time since a man named Jesse E. Porter came to this city, with his wife and family, and put up at one of our principal hotels. He had formerly been engaged as a clerk for a hotel keeper at Uniontown, who died, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances. Porter, who is a man of good address and fine personal appearance, made love to the widow, and was not long in ascertaining that his attentions were quite agreeable to her. An engagement and marriage followed in due time, and early last winter the family moved to this city, as stated. They remained here only about three months, during which time he spent, or got rid of $6,700 of his wife's money. He talked frequently of going into business, but never did anything while here. His wife, who is a most estimable woman, and ardently attached to him, was willing to make almost any sacrifice for his sake. She found it impossible, however, to supply his demands for money, and was eventually compelled to withhold further advances. He then left the city, and she returned to her friends. He wrote to [illegible], but more recently [illegible] without her hearing from [illegible] the city a few days [illegible] Hotel where she had [illegible] and informed the proprietor that he had received a letter from Mr. [illegible] at Baltimore, which was the only one he had sent her for five or six weeks. She had then come to the conclusion that he had abandoned her or was about doing so, and was arranging to get on in the world without him.

The following, from the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday last, throws some light upon the gentleman's operations in that city:

Shortly after six o'clock last evening officer Hoffman, of the Southern Station, while passing along Sharp street was accosted by Margaret Morgan, but better known as Lizzie Johnson, who informed him that she had been robbed of four thousand dollars in greenbacks. She furnished the officer with a description of the party whom she suspected of having committed the robbery, and in twenty minutes after receiving the information, the officer had captured his man and the money. He was taken to the Southern Station House and gave his name as Jesse E. Porter, of Pittsburgh, and stoutly affirmed that he did not steal the money, but that he had it placed in his pocket for safe keeping. Information of the arrest of Porter was conveyed to complainant, and upon her visiting the Station House, she stated to Captain Delanty that she had known the accused for some time, and that under the promise of marriage she had been induced to dispose of two houses on Josephine street for $4,000, the same money stolen by Porter. The accused attempted to show that he did not steal the money, and handed the amount above named, less $50, over to Captain Delanty, and when Miss Morgan stated that she had lost $4,000, he drew from his vest pocket a fifty dollar note and handed it to her with the remark that it was not her money, but that he would give it to her to make up the amount stated to have been taken from her. Miss Morgan, after conversing a short time with the accused, was disposed not to prosecute him, but Captain Delanty deeming the case one requiring further investigation, ordered Porter to be locked up for the night. The accused is a fine looking young man, was dressed very neatly, and protested in the most emphatic manner that he did not steal the money, but that he removed it from under a bed for fear that it might be stolen or lost in some other manner. He will have a hearing before Justice Nugent this morning.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, 17th inst.*

Now is an opportunity to get clothing at cost at L. Steinfeld's, Rochester, Pa.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Bucks county *Intelligencer* says of Beaver county men:

"There is a good deal of speculation about General Hartranft's principal appointments. Everybody takes it for granted now that M. S. Quay, of Beaver, will be Secretary of the Commonwealth, to succeed Col. Jordan. Quay has achieved considerable notoriety as a habitue of Harrisburg during Legislative sessions and other public occasions, and has been for some years an active politician. He has just sold his newspaper—THE BEAVER RADICAL—to Senator Rutan, which is taken to be a sign that he is going into other business. The ease with which Beaver county men get into good places is becoming proverbial. You don't seem to have many such in your ancient county of Bucks."

L. Steinfeld is closing up business. Don't forget that he is selling out at cost. Rochester, Pa.

The East Liverpool *Gazette* says: Anxiety concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Ed. Douds and James S. Stewart, is felt by their friends. They left home about two months since to sell ware. The last heard from them was about two weeks since, when they were in Pittsburgh on their return home. It is presumable that they had a snug sum of money, and suspicions are entertained that they were foully dealt with. The affair certainly seems very mysterious.

J. H. Christy, of Raccoon township, has on hand and is constantly receiving a good assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., which he will sell at the very lowest rates. Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

The second lecture of Prof. Miller's on "Woman's Era or the Divine Republic," was delivered, according to announcement, in the Presbyterian church on last Friday evening to a crowded house. The gifted lecturer developed the same ideas, though more thoroughly, as he advanced in his previous effort and applied the subject to the complete enfranchisement of woman. He analyzed the intellectual, moral and physical constitution of women and men, and showed how each have something of the other sex, and in construction were dualistic, but that certain distinguishing elements in each sex predominated, and these determined their separate spheres and indicated the uses of which they are capable Industrious arts, philosophy, histories, religion and politics are the out-growth of human functions, and a careful study of what has thus been produced will reveal the character of the forces that have been active in moulding the different civilizations of the world. The dualistic being that runs through creation is the masculine-feminine being. Man is not all of the masculine and woman all of the feminine. Each has more or less of the other, and the character of their influence upon society depends upon the predominance of the feminine or masculine nature. In regard to worth, the feminine nature was the highest and the last to arise to its supremacy. The masculine nature had for providential reasons predominated heretofore in the world's civilization; but now the feminine nature, of which Christ was the perfect representative, was to appear in all its beauty and power to lead in the millennial period of which bards had sung and prophets spoken. The feminine nature was in essence love, divine love, while the masculine represented self-love. As love was better than self-love, so woman was superior to man, and in the dawning era would reign, through love, over all. The effects of this reign of love would be the abolition of all kinds of slavery, reformation of existing methods in the treatment of the unfortunate, especially as regards both outcasts and criminals, the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the general refinement and amelioration of the human family. But, as the indispensible means to this end, women must become voters and hold the power that shapes the policy of the nation. She must have a controlling voice in public affairs, and then this love nature which has been excluded, will assert its divine origin and the majesty of its power. You can not divorce the natures without injury to both; they complement each other and like two hemispheres make one whole. The lecture was quite lengthy, and we have sketched this from memory and know that we have failed to do justice. Judging from the interest manifested, and the generous collection raised, we think that both the lecturer and subject are very popular in this community.

Last Wednesday a Company of Germans of Beaver Falls, acting as a committee of workingmen of said place, went up to Economy to have an interview with Mr. Lenz, one of the trustees of the Economite Society, and who, as reported, is strongly opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor into the Cutlery. This Committee did not find the old gentleman at home, but Mr. Henrici was there, the other trustee, and to him the members presented their complaints without receiving very much satisfaction perhaps, except advice to go home and mind their business and every thing would soon be in a properous condition. Just how this prosperity is to happen and who are to prosper he did not explain, and the Germen workmen are compelled to await the return of their friend and well-wisher, Mr. Lenz, to obtain further light by which to dispel the gloom that now rests upon their prospects.

At an election of elders held in the Presbyterian church of Beaver Falls, the rotary system was adopted unanimously, and in order to put it in operation, the three old elders were continued, one for two years; one for four years; and the other for six. Three new elders were elected one for two, one for four and one for six years, making the board of elders to consist of six, viz: Parkison, Frazier, Thorne, Douds, Stewart and Bracken. The same plan was used in the election of deacons, resulting in the election of Morrison for six years, Craighead for four, Cline for two.

A Sad Casualty.—A man who gave his name as Edward Shaughnessy, fell into a fire on last Sabbath near the Little Beaver R. R. bridge, west of Gew Galilee. The fire was built near the track for the benefit of the watchman of the road, and Shaughnessy, who seems to be a stranger, asked the privilege of warming himself. It is thought while so doing he took a fit and fell into the fire. He was terribly burned about the body and head, and but very little hopes are entertained of his recovery by the attending physician, Dr. Shurlock. The unfortunate man was well taken care of by ex-Sheriff Græbing at his residence in New Galilee.—*Press, 17th.*

Bank Directors Election.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver county, took place in the Banking House, New Brighton, on Tuesday of last week, and the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: John Miner, R. E. Hoopes, R. B. Edgar, Benjamin Wilde, M. Darragh, G. W. Hamilton, G. S. Barker, John Stiles and James Duncan.

Suicide by Hanging.—From a communication in the Waynesburg *Messenger* of last week we extract the annexed particulars of the suicide of Matthias Estol, Jr., of Cumberland township, Greene county, of which we made brief mention in our issue of last week:

Christmas evening, some two hours after dark, Mr. Estol, after doing his usual feeding, came into the house, pulled off his shoes, warming his feet, asking his daughter for a comfort, put on his shoes and comfort, and left the house, whither no one knew. As he was in this habit, it caused no alarm with his family. In the morning, 26th ult., his little daughter repairing to the stable for corn, a sickening and appalling sight met her gaze. There hanging by the neck, with a rope halter taken from off one of the horses, and thrown over a beam some seven feet high, with his knees touching the stable floor, was the lifeless remains of her unfortunate father, cold, stiff and frozen, his feet and legs from the knees down resting wholly on the stable floor. Evidently he must have died very gradually, as at any time during the period of dying he could have arrested death by rising to his feet, or helping himself up by the logs of the stable wall, which his body almost touched. Domestic difficulties are thought to be the cause. He leaves one child, two step children, and a large train of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely end. An inquest was held by Justice Andrew Lantz.

The Elections in Beaver Falls and New Brighton.—The borough elections in Beaver Falls and New Brighton, which took place on Tuesday of last week, resulted in electing good men, nearly all Republicans. There was something of a contest in each place over some of the offices, and the license question, but in no respect was it political. The following persons were elected in

BEAVER FALLS.

Burgess—A G McCreary; Assistant Burgess—James Hoon; Council—Martin Metzgar, James M Fessenden, Wm H Hoon, Herman Eckhardt, Danl Barnard, H M Meyers; Judge of Election—O H Noble; Inspectors—B F Nowling, A F Wolf, N M Macomber; School Directors—J R Eakin Chas D Renouf; Assessor—J H Fife; Assistant Assessors—JR Hoopes, F G Roharcast; Auditors—W C Fessenden, Wm Shannon; Constable—James Houston. Majority against license—116.

The following is the result of the election in

NEW BRIGHTON.

M S Johns was elected Burgess, J M Alexander Assistant Burgess, Wm Boggs High Constable.

NORTH WARD. Council—R E Hoopes, R, 107½; D W Swick, R, 92; I K Campbell, Ind, 144½; John C Whitla, D, 169½. Judge of Election—Daniel Cooper, R, 113; Jos Reeves, D, 70. Inspector—John H Williams, R, 144; H Graham, D, 67. School Director—S T Reed, R, 184. Assessor—S A McGowan, R, 109; Thos Miller, D, 74. Constable—Wm Boggs, R, 119; W C Powell, D, 70. For license, 34; against license, 130.

MIDDLE WARD. Council—P Martsolf, R, 119; A Bentley, Jr, R, 136; A Duff, I R, 102; Thos Mellon, D, 96. Judge of Election—T O Waddle, R, 91; G F Siemon, D, 57. Inspector—Hiram Reed, Jr, 93; G S Porter, D, 58; A Beatwick, I R. School Director—J H Mann, R, 99; S N Park, I R, 50. Assessor—Patterson Mitchell, R, 148. Constable—William Hunter, R, 22. For license, 16; against license, 120.

SOUTH WARD. Justice of the Peace—Wm B Lemmon, R, 88. Council—J Wayrail, R, 83; Joe Bentley, R, 73; Thos Elverson, R, 74; Isaac Covert, D, 86. Judge of Election—G L Eberhart, R, 85. Inspectors—J V Winans, R, 80; Sylvester Hunter, D, 10. School Director—Edward P Townsend, R, 87. Assessor—Wm B Lemmon, R, 87. Constable—W D Sherwood, R, 86. For license, 16; against license, 83.

Safe Harbor Lodge, No. 799, I. O. O. F., located at Industry, at a regular stated meeting, passed the following resolution in regard to Local Option:

Resolved, That we believe it is the duty of every advocate of the cause of Temperance to use his influence to sustain the cause by voting at the ensuing election against the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Beaver county.

Keep the ball rolling. We hope to hear of similar resolutions being passed by every Lodge and Society in the county. Men and brethren, we urge it upon you to work earnestly. A triumph of this great moral principle will be no political triumph—but one in which we of every party have an equal interest. Work, then, for the good of the common cause, arduously and unremittingly. L.

In regard to the rumor that a black band iron ore vein had been discovered near Smiths' Ferry, on Little Beaver we understand that it is not without foundation, and the vein is said to be located on Mr Foulk's farm, on the right bank of the stream, about four miles from the Ohio river.

A Patent was issued from the United States Patent Office last week to James M. Conkle, of Beaver Falls, for a Rotary Engine, described: Stationary rings project inward from the cylinder-heads or outward from a stationary centre, to form rests or support for the valves or steam rebutments; the piston or rotary head revolves around said projectings or supports.

Henry Schipeman was accidentally killed on Tuesday at Brady's Run, by being thrown with his wagon over an embankment. The road was covered with ice and the wagon slid over the bank carrying the horses with it. One horse rolled on Mr. Schipeman and killed him. The companion who was with him escaped without injury.

Mr. John Whitla, of New Brighton was injured by an accident that occurred on the P. C. & St. Louis railroad on Tuesday. His relations received a dispatch from Fraziersburg on Thursday stating that he was getting worse and to come on. His sister left immediately to see him.

Our recent article on Local Option received many complimentary notices by the press of the State.

For the Beaver Radical.

PUNCTUALITY.

"In ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain"—*Some* men are very peculiar.

To be punctual is to be successful—at least in the majority of cases. Seeing that we have just started in a new year, it may not be amiss to consider how much of our happiness, how much of others' happiness, and how much the success of ourselves and others depend upon punctuality. Men in every calling in life would do well to be always found on the punctual list. If you are a minister of the gospel, punctuality is essential. Are you a physician? then punctuality adds infinite value to your profession. You cannot be a successful lawyer without being punctual. As a teacher or educator, punctuality is indispensable. In fact, merchants, manufacturers, artists, and last, but not least, laborers—yes, all, no difference what their avocation may be, will always be benefitted by being punctual. Young man, who ever you are, if you are forming rules of action for life, let punctuality be one of them—one you intend to observe. Be punctual at school, in church, in business—whether that business is making brooms or making matches—be punctual in the fulfilment of all your promises, whether to your God, to your fellow-man, or to yourself. In order to do this, never promise to do anything that you believe to be wrong, and always use every available means of obtaining knowledge about the character of the business your promise may be based upon before making it, then you will be able to act discreetly in the matter.

The drones of society are never punctual; they are proverbially stupid, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up—never thinking of even trying to turn up anything, unless it is an ace; jack or a glass of whisky. However, they manifest a cunning promptness in making bills, but lose *all* of that cunning promptness about the time their bills are due. The punctual men of society should spot these doless scalliwags, these self-same blood-suckers, who derive their sustenance by the labor of others, and thus increase the proportionate cost of every article consumed by honest, punctual men, by making those hard-working, honest men pay enough more for their merchandise to account for the losses by the bad debts, contracted by—well no matter; there is no name in any decent vocabulary by which to designate them, without resorting to Billingsgate or thief slang, and that we will not do. But if you do not wish to be classed with that same black list, always be punctual.

To get a glimpse of the various schemes resorted to by those who are never known to be punctual, to avoid paying their bills, just spend one or two days with a collector, and you will not only be amused but astonished. One day spent in this way would thoroughly convince any sane man that punctuality is not only a blessing but an absolute necessity.

Let us all, then, be punctual; let us come to time in paying small, trifling debts—every one of them—and see how business men will thereby be enabled to pay their larger debts without trouble. As this is an illustration in business, so we might carry out the illustrations religiously and socially, and always prove punctuality essential to success. Mc.

Go to L. Steinfeld's Clothing store. He is selling out at cost.

The Waynesburg *Republican* is out in an new dress with bright paper and new type, and so enlarged as to contain one-third more reading matter than before. We are glad to see manifested on the part of the *Republican* such a progressive spirit.

L. Steinfeld is selling out at cost to quit business.

We are indebted to the publishers, for the January number of the *Penn Monthly*, which is more than up to its usual excellence. The articles are well written and of general interest, especially the leading one on the Constitutional Convention.

For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 615.

J. R. Eby, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been re-elected President of the State Agricultural Society. The next annual Fair will be held at Erie, commencing on the 23d of September.

Query.—Why do all other Sewing Machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

Answer.—Because the Singer is the standard Sewing Machine of the World.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Citizens' Prohibition Executive Committee Meeting.—Pursuant to announcement, the Citizens' Prohibition Executive Committee held its first meeting at the Court House on last Saturday evening. The committee was organized by electing S. B. Wilson Chairman, J. Weyand Secretary, and G. W. Hamilton Treasurer. After a general interchange of opinion it was thought advisable to enlarge the committee, whereupon the names of Smith Curtis, S. B. French, M. Weyand and E. B. Daugherty were added to the Executive Committee. That body is now composed as follows:

Samuel B. Wilson, M. S. Quay, John F. Dravo, E. P. Kuhn, J. S. Rutan, J. Weyand, John Caughey, D. M. Donehoo, J. R. Harrah, Frank Wilson, D. I. Imbrie, William Orr, H. T. Taylor, Geo. W. Hamilton, D. Singleton, P. H. Agnew, Chamberlin White, Smith Curtis, S. B. French, M. Weyand and E. B. Daugherty.

Smith Curtis, Esq., was elected an additional secretary to the Committee. The best of feeling prevailed among the members, and active effort was promised on the part of all. After which the committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening, February 1, at 7 o'clock.

REPORTER.

Mr. John Baker in attempting to drive his team across the railroad track at Beaver Falls, was caught by the engine which tore the wagon up and caught him on the cowcatcher and carried him two hundred yards. He was injured probably fatally.

Oil Matters.—Messrs. Darragh, McDonald & Co. have obtained a good oil well on the Fisher farm near Ohioville, said to be from 15 to 20 barrels per day. Another big well is reported on the McLaughlin farm.

We regret to learn that Sheriff Davis, of Lawrence county, died last Sunday of pneumonia. He was a brave soldier and badly wounded while in the army. Governor Hartranft has appointed, to fill the unexpired term, William Davis, brother of the deceased, whose appointment, he having been deputy Sheriff and being acquainted with the business of the office, will give entire satisfaction.

Wm. E. Wilson has sold his entire interest in the Washington *Advance* to M. A. Cooper & Co.

Go to Christy's; he is a clever fellow and will give you the best kind of a bargain.

In our paper to-day will be found the advertisement of a magazine caled the *Bumble Bee*, which is an evidence of what can be done in the way of magazine publishing. Although this magazine i furnished to subscribers at only one dollar a year, yet every subscriber receives a beautiful Chromo, entitled the "Unwelcome Visitor," $8, larger and finer that given with most three and five dollars magazines. We advise our readers to read the advertisement and subscribe at once: they could not invest a dollar to better advantage.

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for he immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, billious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism, and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and, in these days of infirmous charlatanism, when force cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular. jan2-1m

J. H. Christy, Holt post-office, will receive ll kinds of produce in exchange for goods, and will pay the highest prices of the market.

MARRIED.

SHANER—GUTERMUTE—On the 17th, inst., by Rev. Jno. Brown, at Knob, Beaver county, Pa., Mr. David P. Shaner, to Miss Annie C. Gutermute.

DIED.

NASH—On Tuesday, January 21st, Mr. Frank Nash, of Greene Township.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSOY

White Wheat per bushel			$1 65
New Red	"	"	1 60
Rye	"	"	70
Oats	"	"	38
Corn (old shelled)	"	"	60
Buckwheat	"	"	1 00

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES PORTER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Porter, late of Bridgewater boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Ex'r.,
jan24-6t Brighton township.

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JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec. 20, 1872.

[Paper No. 3.]

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN MARTYRS.

The first settlement ever made in Beaver Valley by white men, was by a party of Moravian Christians, whose primary object in taking up their abode in the valley wilds, was to do good among the ignorant and benighted aboriginals.

They had great influence with the Indians, gained as William Penn gained his, by exercising a spirit of kindness toward them. The history of this settlement is related briefly as follows: A party of Moravians were located at Sawanakhannah on the Allegheny river, and hearing of the great fertility of soil and the excellent prospects of doing good in Beaver Valley, they left this town, under the leadership of Rev. Daniel Zeisberger, on the 17th of April, 1770. They passed down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, to the mouth of the Beaver, thence up this stream in canoes to the falls, where they were compelled to stop, water navigation being no further practicable. They transported their canoes and goods around the falls by land and after a great deal of labor and effort, arrived at the Indian town Kushkushkee, already mentioned, being there kindly received by the Indians.

In a short time they founded a settlement of their own, building a town and calling it Friedstadt, or the "town of Peace," where they resided several years. While here they instructed the Indians in the principles of the christian religion, and it is said of them that they lived most exemplary lives, and died in the full faith of the religion taught them. Indeed, it is related of a part of the Christian Indians, that at one time a few of them fell into the hands of a band of white desperadoes and were doomed to death. They underwent the most excruciating tortures without a murmur, singing praises and christian songs learned from the Moravians, and were even exulting in the prospect that in a few brief hours, they would be with their Redeemer and beyond the pains and tortures of this life.

THE FIRST FORT BUILT.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war, in the spring of the year 1778, a fort was built on the side of the town of Beaver, and named Fort McIntosh, in honor of the general who built and first occupied it. It was built to protect the frontier from the attacks of the Indians, who had become very troublesome to the Americans under the incitements of the British troops. History relates that General McIntosh was sent by the American government with a small force of troops, to the defence of the frontier outpost.

He descended the Ohio river from Fort Pitt, with his little army of regulars and militia, stopping at the mouth of Beaver river, and built the fort on the elevated grounds fronting the Ohio river.

The fort was made of strong stockades, with four bastions and was defended by one six pounder. The location was an excellent one as a point from which to pursue or intercept the war parties of the Indians, who were especially annoying the settlements on the opposite side of the river. It commanded the country for miles in every direction, and at the same time its soldiery were excellent targets for Indian sharp-shooters on the opposite side of the Ohio river. They became so very troublesome that the commander of the fort, had a shed built over the path to the river, under the cover of which water was carried from the river to the fort. The spot on which the old fort stood, is pointed out with pride to this day, by the people of Beaver, and is one of their sacred spots.

About the time of the erection of the fort, a block-house was built on the grounds now covered by New Brighton. The location of this old relic of the Indian wars, is now occupied by a new frame house just built by James Thornily, Esq., on Main street. The selection of this point certainly showed skill and foresight, as it commands the whole region above it, beyond rifle shot, and was easy of access.

This block house contained a garrison as late as 1793, commanded by Major Tooney, probably as an outpost during the Indian war of that period.

CAPTAIN BRADY'S ADVENTURE.

We have handed down to us, from the tongues of the early fathers of the country, the following adventure of Captain Brady, which will bear putting on paper. It occurred, probably, about the close of the Revolutionary war, while the country was in a somewhat unsettled condition, and the Indians very troublesome. It is related that upon one of his scouting expeditions, he found himself within the walls of Fort McIntosh, awaiting orders for future movements. In a short time, he received instructions to return to Fort Pitt, which required him to pass through a part of the country continually infested with roving bands of hostile Indians.

To prepare himself for any emergency that might arise on the route, he chose for his campanions, two men, equally as brave and daring as himself, though not so well accustomed to Indian warfare, and not possessing the facility of getting out of bad scrapes, nor so good judgment as that of Brady. Before leaving the fort, they debated for some time which side of the river they should take—the one they were on, or the opposite side. Brady's advice was adopted and they remained on the side of the river they were then on, which the sequel proved to have been a wise choice. They took up the line of march and moved rapidly forwaad until they came near to where Sewickly now stands, where lived a man and his family by the name of Gray. Gray was one of those dare-devil fellows, who feared nothing, and is always found in the advance of the outposts. He had settled in a little log cabin with his family and was to all appearance enjoying undisturbed prosperity. Upon this day he was away from home hunting and left his wife and family in the cabin. Upon arriving near this settlement, Brady had reason to suppose that there were Indians near, and bidding his men to remain behind, he pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground. He had gone but a short distance when he saw Gray ahead of him and immediately stepped back into the woods to await his approach.

When Gray arrived before him, he suddenly stepped forth and jerked him from his horse, much to the astonishment of Gray, who was about to offer a determined resistence to such summary proceedings, whem Brady said to him, "I am Captain Brady; for God's sake keep quiet."

This short sentence put to rest all combatative proceedings on the part of Gray, to whom Brady at once explained the meaning of such treatment, which was to keep him from falling into the hands of the Indians who were then uncomfortably close. They advanced together quietly to where Brady supposed the Indians to be, when to their horror they saw in the distance

THE BURNING OF GRAY'S CABIN,

and upon nearing it, found what was a few hours before a quiet, peaceful home, now a shapeless mass of ruins. The feelings of Gray can be better imagined than described, while viewing this heart-sickening scene. They examined the ruins, but finding no bodies, knew at once that the members of the family were captives. Vengeance was sworn against the savages but as no time could be lost, preparations were at once made to pursue the Indians. It was evident from the trail, which was very plain, that there was a large party of Indians and upon joining the other two men a conference was held as to the best course to be taken. There was a division of opinion, some wishing to go to Fort Pitt and another to Fort McIntosh for help, but they were satisfied to submit to Brady's judgment, who, upon considering the matter, simply said "come." His idea was that they must be overtaken that night or pursuit would be futile. The pursuit was then begun, with the most eager anticipations, especially on the part of Gray, who had such large interests at stake. The pursuit was begun about 2 o'clock P. M. Brady knew the country so well, that he seemed to know by intuition what course the Indians would take, and was not long in making up his mind as to the shortest way to go, by which to intercept, if possible, the party.

Feeling certain that they would endeavor to cross the Beaver river at a ford by New Brighton, he shaped his course to either intercept or overtake them at this point. His conclusions were well founded, for upon arriving at a place where he could see the course of the river for some distance, he observed 13 Indians, with the captives, filing up a deep ravine at the base of the hill on which stands the alum rocks, near the bridge now connecting Beaver Falls and New Brighton. They passed up this ravine, and from their movements Brady concluded that they would encamp near what is now known as Brady's River, as it was an excellent point there for camping and for secreting themselves from the observation of any one. A fight was now unavoidable and the odds seemed all against the pursuing party, and all were appalled at the prospect except Brady. They all looked to him for counsel, perfectly willing to trust to his advice and leadership, knowing from a long experience that when he said fight, that it meant victory. Gray saw his wife and children surrounded by the Indians, and terrible was the vengeance he swore against the captors. Brady took his men and advanced quietly to a point at the Run where he could watch the movements of the Indians. They got within a very short distance of the

INDIAN CAMP AFTER DARK,

and awaited their opportunity. The Indians ate their evening meal, during which time Brady gave his orders for the subsequent action of his men. They were to depend altogether on the knife and the tomahawk in their fight with the Indians, and were quietly to crawl to the side of the Indians while asleep, and in detail stab to the heart each sleeper until the whole party was despatched. When the Indians had fallen asleep, the advance was made, and when near the first sleeper a twig was snapped which aroused him and compelled a halt. In the course of an hour, all was again quiet when another advance was made, and this time they got to the side of the sleeping and unconscious savages, when the bloody work was begun and kept up until every savage but one was killed, who, when struck, raised up with a great noise, but was quickly despatched by a blow from a tomahawk. The captives ran in alarm, but finding that friends were at hand, returned and were again restored to their friends and homes. The spring by the side of which the Indians camped was afterwards called the "Bloody Spring," in memory of this most terrible tragedy and swift retribution.

SUCCESSFUL TREATY MAKING.

The settlement of all lands northwest of the Ohio river was discouraged by law in October, 1769, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the Indian territory, and the continued depredations of the Indians, rendering it very unsafe for settlers any distance beyond the outposts. As we have seen, the Moravians settled in Beaver Valley one year after that time, but they were on terms of friendship with the Indians among whom they settled. But efforts were constantly being made to gain possession of this vast region, and it was finally accomplished after an immense sacrifice of life and a great deal of treaty making. On the 21st of January, 1785, a treaty was held at Fort McIntosh, between representatives of the United States Government and the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottowa tribes of Indians, by which certain reservations were granted and set apart for the sole use of the Indians, and a large extent of country was ceded to the United States. This treaty, in connection with that at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, was the first step taken, and the means by which the United States secured the Indian titles to all the vast realms beyond the Ohio, within certain prescribed limits, and which embraced the whole of the extent of country called the Beaver Valley.

After all the costly and fearfully exhausting wars that had been waged for the supremacy in this fine heritage, the arts of peace and of diplomacy gave the dicision in favor of the white man with his civilization and enlightenment, without materially wronging the original occupants of the soil, and it is gratifying to remember that in the valley of the Beaver, much was done to settle peaceably, and for all time to come, the disputes which had not only made desolate our own land, but had as well convulsed the most powerful nations of Europe.

As showing the importance of this valley, as a national thoroughfare between the great lakes, and the Ohio river and its outlets, it is a source of pleasure to notice a letter written by General Washington on the subject. The letter was dated January 17, 1788, and was addressed to Maj. Gen. Butler, written at the instance of a committee of business men. That portion which directly interests us, reads as follows: "Would it be practicable, and not very expensive, to cut a canal between the Cuyahoga and either of the above rivers (Big Beaver and Muskingum) so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio?"

BEAVER.

New Advertisements.

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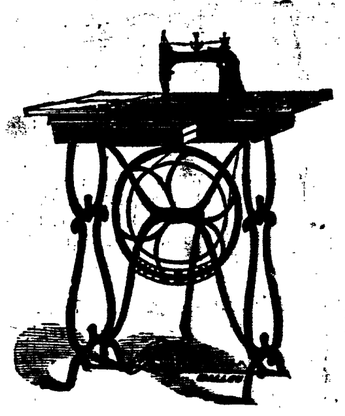

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J. F. ARIS, Assistant Secretary.

W. W. JONES, Medical Examiner.

WILLIAM BAKER, Attorney.

THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM.

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID U. INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

M'NUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april4'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. S., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

McKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-7

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk delliverd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Statonery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CARRY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

McCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.

Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. R. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice,
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 866—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 2d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows *Hall.*

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle. Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. F. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meet every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't. John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. M. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Cooking Food for Stock.

At the Farmers' Club the other day, Col. Curtis said: I have received a letter from O. D. Whitcomb, Rodman, N. Y., asking a series of questions about cooking food for stock, and at a late visit to Beacon Farm I read them to William Crozier; and believing him to be at least one of the best farmers in this country, I give the questions and answers:

How many cows do you feed?

Ans.—Ninety cows and other cattle.

Do you feed horses cooked feed entirely?

Ans.—Yes.

Do you feed horses any grain clear? If so, do you cook it?

Ans.—Feed no clear grain; cook all in winter.

How much hay do you feed cows per day?

Ans.—I feed about three per cent. of the gross weight of the animal, of my mixed food; all of it steamed.

How many times do you feed per day?

Ans.—Twice.

Do you feed any raw hay?

Ans.—Sometimes a little for a change.

Do you feed straw mixed with hay or cornfodder or clear?

Ans.—Mixed.

How much hay do you consider a ton of good oat-straw worth for feeding cows, both being cooked?

Ans.—About one-third.

Wheat and barley straw?

Ans.—Good for bedding, unless cut before the grain is ripe; the grain must be lost to get value for the straw.

Sowed corn?

Ans.—Full as good as hay if cut at proper time.

Corn stalks?

Ans.—Not so good.

Would you feed horses cooked food through spring plowing and other hard work?

Ans.—No. Feed hard feed, hay and oats.

Will a steamer of 1,000 square inches of heating surface be large enough to cook for fifteen cows?

Ans.—A box eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide is about what I use. I do not know what he means by heating surface. A box fifty inches long and twenty wide would have a bottom surface of 1,000 square inches; make this four or five feet high and it might do him.

How long do you steam fodder, and with how much pressure?

Ans.—Two pounds pressure and for three hours' time.

Do you feed mangel-wurtzel and other roots, and if so, cooked or raw?

Ans.—Yes. Cut, mixed with other food, and steamed.

How large a box do you use?

Ans.—128 cubic feet.

How often do you cook fodder?

Ans.—Every day.

Do you feed cold?

Ans.—No; blood warm, no hotter.

What length do you cut fodder?

Ans.—An inch, or an inch and a half. I would further advise him to manure well and plow deep, according to the old proverb.

Col. Curtis adds: I do not believe there is a better system of feeding than Mr. Crozier's. The root, hay, cornfodder are cut, then mixed together, then dampened and kept warm on the top of the steam-box; then dumped into it mixed with bran and salt, and steamed. He has fifty horses and not one of them has had the influenza. I do not say that this feeding has prevented it, but I do say that this fact proves that animals fed on cooked food are not more liable to disease. I believe further that it is an economical plan, and that no farmer keeps his animals at a less cost than Mr. Crozier; at the same time I never saw anywhere more active or more healthy looking stock. Mr. Colton had been studying the chemistry of cooking food, and had come to these conclusions: Steaming food is of value in the straws of grains like wheat, rye, and barley, merely to soften their flinty nature; in corn-talks and roots it changes the starch into grape sugar or diastase, which is soluble and readily digestible in the stomach. Hence it renders such foods more nourishing and warming. I conceive a difference between the method for steaming and that of cooking in water.—*Exchange.*

How to Make Hens Lay.

There are many hens kept through the winter which are not worth their feed, because they are chilled and half sick from being forced to live on food not suited to their needs, or too old for use. A hen is an egg laying machine, and in order to keep it in running order, it must be fed with a variety of food, out of which it can combine the various parts of the egg—white, yolk and shell.

Winter is the hardest season for hens, and they require more attention at that time; but if suitable food is given and the location of their house is sunny and comfortable, one can safely count on as many eggs in December, January and February as in the summer months. Their food must be varied; this is an essential item in the care of hens. It is best to feed corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat and potatoes. Having part of the corn just from the cob, and the rest either cracked like hominy or in ground meal, and we find it better to feed whole corn at night, and the more easily digested food at morning and noon.

When cold weather becomes settled, it is best also to wet up the morning and noon feed with scalding water, and feed is quite hot; for Mr. Cock-a-doodle-doo and Dame Partlett like a hot bit and sup of food when the air is frosty and biting quite as well as you and me; and they also like to feel comfortable and happy, and will do their work much more regularly if this little attention is granted to them.

Small potatoes, boiled and mashed, are also valuable food for them, and it is a good plan to boil up a large kettle of them several times a week; corn meal or wheat screenings can be mixed with it, but without grain, it will prove a palatable dish and be greatly relished. A little salt sprinkled over the potatoes will make them more healthful. The idea that salt will kill hens is not exactly a true one; perhaps if they ate large bits of rock salt it might prove injurious, but we know from experience that salt curd makes chickens thrive, that hens eat of it voraciously.

The practice of eating feathers from their own and each other's necks, is also cured by an application of salt to their food, in liquid or bulk. A tablespoonful stirred into a gallon kettle of food makes it of better quality.

Scrap cake, which can be purchased of the butcher at a cheap rate, is a very healthful food for poultry, as it will supply the place of worms and bugs, and give more warmth to their systems.

Unless we give food that will permit the hen to manufacture the egg shell, it will often produce fat and no hen fruit; occasionally an egg without a shell may be dropped and then we know that lime, or old mortar, bones or something containing shell material must be provided. If bone meal can be purchased, it is the best food; if not, we must burn all the meat bones we use, then pound them and mix them with boiling food. Oyster shells, pounded, are good; and bits of broken crockery are esteemed as tit-bits by all "biddies."

Green food, such, as cabbage heads, etc., is also very much relished, and farmers should always remember to give the refuse cabbage leaves to the hens rather than to the hogs.

Boxes of coal ashes, and sand or gravel are also needful articles of of furniture in every hennery; and air slacked lime—a shovelful every few days—is a dainty to the hens. If piles of ashes and lime are laid in the corners of the house, the hens will roll in them and keep themselves free from vermin.

THE Canadian way of measuring a tree is said to be as certain as it is grotesque. You walk from the tree, looking at it from time to time between your knees. When you are able to see the top in this way, your distance from the root of the tree equals its height.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1.
50,000 SOLD.
Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

CLAIM AGENCY,
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.
New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872 -25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,
oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,
No. 48 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.
mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.
feb10'71-1y

ALLEGHENY CARPET STORE.
WELTY BROTHERS,
106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
CARPETS,
RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,
All Grades, all Styles and prices.
Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.
Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.
apr8-6m

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,
Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.
184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

F. A. OVERING,
PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
WIRE WORKER,
Manufacturer of
DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS;
Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c
NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.
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ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.
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THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.
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BORROWED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.
DANIEL BANARD.
Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.
NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.
THE BRADBURY THE
NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.
READ THE FACTS.
Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."
Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.
T. G. SMITH & CO.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.
Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."
Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.
P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."
Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."
Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."
Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."
M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."
T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."
Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."
W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."
Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."
Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."
Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."
Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."
Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."
Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.
John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."
Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.
Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE
BRADBURY
AT NEARLY
WHOLESALE PRICES,
From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW YORK,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS
OF THE
BEST CLASS
Ordered at the lowest rates
BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.
WILL SELL
PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Call before purchasing and see
SMITH CURTIS, Agent.
nov8 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LOOKING GLASSES,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS.
Also a Stock of TRUNKS.
My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.
B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,
Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.
Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.
mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
(DRY AND IN OIL),
And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
10 TENS OF WHEELING IRON.
AT
SPEYERER & SONS,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
QUEENSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS
CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
dec23'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY
AND
REPAIR SHOP!
JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.
STOVES,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
THE BEST
COOKING STOVE IN USE,
WITH THE
EXTENSION TOP.
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.
THORNILEY'S
NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE
Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.
ENGINES AND CASTINGS
OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.
aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.
sep13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT.
dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.
feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.
dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.
Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST
nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

BRUCE & BARKER,
HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND
PAPER HANGING,
MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.
mar24'72—1y.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
Manufacturers of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES
of different styles and finish.
☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"
BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:
WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."
It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*
It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*
The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*
The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism.—*Barnstable Patriot.*
For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address
J. BENSON HAMILTON,
Care "American Homes."

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH. HOPE. CHARITY.
"*And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity.*"
Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.
This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.
LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing
10,000 ACRES,
known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*
The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including
8,000 ACRES,
part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.
ALSO,
Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.
ALSO,
Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.
Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address
C. BERINGER,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE. To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY.
dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

—Col. Lewis V. Bogy, United States Senator elect from Missouri as the successor of General Faank P. Blair, is from education, habit and association, a representative of the political and social elements which dominated Missouri and the Southern States before the war.

—Governor Geary has issued an official proclamation, declaring that the amendment provided for the election of State Treasurer by the people, has been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting therefor. Six hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty votes were given for the amendment, and four thousand three hundred and ninety-three votes were cast against it.

—The Governor has sent into the Senate the nominations of J. S. Winans for Major General of the Militia in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington; John McCurdy to be Superintendent of Public Printing; and T. C. McDowell to be chief of the Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics. These nominations lie over five days under the rule.

—The Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention met the woman suffragists. Several of the latter made addresses, strongly advocating the ballot for woman.

—Both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature met in joint session Thursday before last, and balloted for United States Senator with the following result: W. Dorsey, 41; A. H. Garland, 35; Thomas M. Bowen, 19; scattering, 10; necessary to a choice, 53. But one ballot was taken.

—Representative Robert B. Elliott, colored, of South Carolina, on the 16th inst., made his first appearance in the House of Representatives during its session. He intimates that he has abandoned all interest in the Senatorial contest, and intends to leave the Senate decide upon the qualifications of Patterson, Senator elect. Elliott holds a certificate of election to the Forty-third Congress.

—Mr. Rutan gave notice in the Senate Thursday morning of last week, that he would hereafter object to the suspension of the rules which require all bills to be referred to the Standing Committees in all cases. Bills were read in place and the rules suspended so frequently now, that Senators were expected by their constituents to pass all their local bills the day they were read, and they are blamed if they do not do so. In this way bills are often passed containing the most objectionable features, and every one, except perhaps the Senator introducing the bill, entirely unaware of the fact, as no opportunity is given for examination. When he, (Mr. Rutan) was Speaker of the Senate, he had noticed that objectionable bills were generally passed in this way, and as the Speaker of the Senate, could not object, he proposed to do so himself in every case, unless it was under extraordinary circumstances and after the bill had been submitted for examination.

—The following is a list of the pages appointed by Chief Clerk Selfridge, of the House, for the present session: Andrew Pyne, Charles Cilley, Rudolph Hynicka, Harry Brindle, Alvin Miller, George Howey, George Boyer, Samuel M'Cune, Curwen Rockafellow, William Forbes, Harry Black, Ralph Welsh, G. M. Schminkey, Gilbert Wright, Clinton Black, Wm. B. Corbit, Robert Gotta, Wm. Bullard and George Metzgar.

—Another unsuccessful ballot took place in the Arkansas Legislature, with the following result: Dorsey, 43; Garland, 35; Bowen, 20; McDonald, 5; Wisher, 1.

—The borough election in Columbia, on Monday before last, resulted in a Republican triumph.

—The House Judiciary Committee will take up on Monday the inquiry directed by resolution of the House into the conduct of Judge Durell, of New Orleans, acting upon the President's message and accompanying documents bearing upon the subject. Both Senators elect from Louisiana will be here next week, and will probably be invited to appear before the Committee. McMillan, fusion Senator, is Ex-Surgeon General of Ohio, and a brother-in law of Ex-Governor Dennison of that State.

—In the New York Constitutional Convention, an amendment was offered providing for compulsory education.

—The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: It is an impressive and eloquent fact, that the organs of all parties in Pennsylvania are engaged in strongly advocating the Local Option law. Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, Temperance men—all recognizing the great necessity of reform in liquor traffic, now unite in advocating local option. There never was the same degree of unanimity on any subject, and we accept it as the confession on the people that they have suffered too long and too severely from the effects of the liquor traffic.

—Governor Geary has issued his proclamation, reciting the canvass of the votes on the Constitutional amendment, making the State Treasurer elective by the people, and declaring that the same "has been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting therefor." It is therefore now part of the Constitution of the State.

—There are five contested election cases in the House of Representative at Harrisburgh, and the drawing of the Committees took place on the 16th. Of the four Committees selected, composing thirty six members, the Democrats failed to get a representative on two of the Committees, and only got but one on each of the other two.

—Louisiana had two Governors inaugurated on the 12th inst., Kellogg and McEnery. Kellogg is the constitutionally elected Governor.

—Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, sent in his message to the adjoining session of the Legislature on Thursday the 9th inst. The total debt of the State is $20,197,567.

—Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated for his second term on Thursday last. During the past year the State debt was decreased $2,000,000, leaving an indebtedness of $27,692,704.

The Loomis Aerial Telegraph.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company was finally passed by the Senate on Thursday, and with the signature of the President will become a law. This aerial telegraph scheme is a novel thing. The plan of Dr. Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a huge mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable of collecting electricity is to be put upon the upper end of this mast, by means of which, at such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in ordinary telegraphy, will be erected. The electrified strata of atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The company is to have a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the company shall require it. The business and objects of the corporations are stated in the bill to be to develop and utilize the principles and powers, and otherwise, and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The *Review and Examiner* says: A little child of Thomas Tracy, residing on College street, Canonsburg, was so badly burned on Monday after noon of last week, by falling against the grate, during the temporary absence of the mother, that it died the next day.

—Our former fellow-townsman, Dr. A. W. Acheson, Jr., has removed from Kansas City, Mo., to Denison, Grayson county, Texas, the point of junction of the Texas Pacific and Leavenworth and Galveston roads.

—Judge Daniel Smyser, of Norristown, while on a visit to his son-in-law, David Wills, Esq., in Gettysburg, was stricken with paralysis, and died on the 12th inst.

—A fire occurred on the morning of the 16th at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in Philadelphia, which destroyed a portion of his library, including nearly all his valuable Shakespearean collection. The famous original copy of Shakespeare was consumed. It was published in 1623 and valued at $5,000. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery containing the paintings and art collection was not injured. Lose, $15,000 to $20,000.

—A Berlin journal lately stated that the emigration from Germany in the year 1872 amounted in round numbers to a hundred and seventy-five thousand persons. Seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one passed through Hamburg alone, some of them sailing direct to the United States, and others by way of England in English vessels.

—The most destructive fire ever known in Cadiz, Ohio, broke out about half-past three o'clock on Thursday of last week. It originated in a large frame building on Main street, owned by S. Ferguson and occupied by him as a grocery and dwelling, and McCoy & Swan's book store. The fire spread rapidly in both directions, destroying John Philip's shoe store and dwelling, Quest & Cassett's jewelry store, Dr. Sharp's drug store, and W. C. Brown's dry goods store, Wm. Hamilton's shoe store and dwelling. By great exertions the *Republican* office, First National Bank, and Tipton's block were saved. The loss is from $50,000 to $60 000, insurance about $20,000. The air was still, with a light rain. But for this the entire business portion of the city would have burned, as water was very scarce. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

—The Selma *Times*, a leading Democratic journal in that city, advocates the election of the Hon. Richard Busteed as Senator from Alabama, it being impossible to elect a Democrat.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has taken the pains to find out the whereabouts and occupation of all the distinguished chiefs of the Confederacy now living. A large number of them according to this exhibit, are living quitely and unobstrusively, comfortably and cheerfully.

—Sharon is rejoicing over the possession of a $12.000 horse which has recently been purchased by some of the "bloods" of that town.

—At Greeneville on Thursday the 16th inst., a fire broke out in the back part of a dry goods store at eleven o'clock last night, and spread over four blocks in the heart of the town, destroying stores and dwellings to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, which was covered by an insurance of forty thousand dollars. The Meadville Fire Department came to the relief this morning, and the fire is now nearly extinguished. Many families are homeless. Twenty-four business houses were destroyed on Main street.

—The First Congregational church of Chicago, corner Washington and Ann streets, took fire about half-past six o'clock Thursday evening of last week and was entirely consumed. It was one of the finest stone structures in the country, costing $175,000. The last of the indebtedness had just been paid off.

—A Washington correspondent writes: I met Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) yesterday in the corridor of the House. She was looking so well that I stopped to tell her how glad I was that her sickness had not left ugly traces. "Oh," said she, "I think home-sickness ails me more than anything else; I am really pining for the sunshine of Colorado. My friends write me that they have lived since November with open windows, through perfect days, and here I am on New Jersey avenue, with small-pox on one side and a morass on the other, to say nothing of the weather."

—The ice in French creek, which empties into the Allegheny, at Franklin, Pa., gave way Thursday of last week, and a heavy jam coming down from about a mile above swept the pier from under the lower bridge at the mouth of the creek. The bridge was erected last year and cost over $7,000. The piers had been standing upwards of fifteen years, and this was the third bridge that had been erected upon them. A carpenter named Forbes went down with the wreck, but was rescued in a severely injured condition, however.

—The Philadelphia *Press* has made its appearance in a full suit of new type.

—The regular annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association was held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 22d, in the State Committee rooms of the State Capitol, at 11 o'clock A. M.

—The new furnace erected by the Lochiel rolling mill company, at Harrisburg, is nearly completed. It is supplied with all the modern improvements, and as soon as spring opens will be ready for business.

—Some idea of the increase of iron production, in Mercer county and vicinity, may be formed from the fact that there are thirty-two blast furnaces in the Shenango valley, located as follows; Sharpsville, nine; Sharon, six; Wheatland, four; Middlesex, four; New Castle, eight; Wampum, one: Total capacity, 319,800 tons.

—The Internal Revenue office reports two hundred and sixty-nine distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst., with a producing capacity of 539,638 gallons daily. An equitable distribution of this product would give about three drinks a day to each of the voters of the country.

—Boston, with a population somewhat more than a third that of Philadelphia, does more than double the foreign business of the Quaker City; and New York, with an aggregate population but little in excess of that of the other two cities combined, has a foreign trade five times as great as both.

—The pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, were rented week before last, amounting to $60,230. The Beecher-Tilton scandal falls off from Beecher like rain from off a roof.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* says: Judge Dean is winning golden opinions throughout Central Pennsylvania for his impartial, clear and logical exposition of the laws.

—By a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Tuesday, a decision was rendered holding the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway amenable to the legislation of the State.

—Prince Humbert has declared to his father, King Victor Emanuel, that he will leave Italy if the latter declares his marriage with Countess Mariflori legal.

—The number of emigrants who left the port of Bremen for the United States last year was 80,000. The emigration from Hamburg during the same time was 59,000.

—The Spanish Cortez has appointed a special commission on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. All the members of the commission are avowed abolitionists.

—The International Steamship Company, whose vessels ply between Philadelphia and Antwerp, will commence operations on or about the first of next month. A committee representing the stockholders of the company have made an arrangement with the Postmaster General to secure the carrying of a portion of the European mails. It is understood that the steamship company has purchased property at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will erect a depot there, so as to establish direct water and rail communication between Germany and the regions traversed by their roads. The company is composed of American capitalists only.

—Railroad communication in the North of Spain is interrupted.

—A great fire took place at Parker's Landing on Sunday last, which destroyed a large portion of the town. The fire originated in the Opera House and extended both ways on Water Street, burning out Chalfant & Graff, Steel's Livery Stable, Felix McManis, Thomas McConnell Jr., W. R. Daily, W. Hershe, Union House, Greeley House, Odd Fellow Hall, Exchange Hotel, Transcript building, Brescoe's Drug Store, Lehman's Shoe Store and many others. At least one fourth of the business part of the town has been destroyed. The loss exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. The flames spread with such rapidity that but few goods were saved. The blow is a severe one to Parker, but there is no discouragement.

—Seven million bushels of coal were shipped from Pittsburgh on the last rise.

—Gold is found in thirteen States of the Union, namely: Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and California. During the last twenty-four years California has produced the immense amount of $643,121,449 in value of the precious metal.

—On Friday afternoon last about two o'clock, a young son of Mr. W. M. Watson, of Dauphin county, aged between three and four years, accidentally hanged himself in his father's hog pen, in the following curious manner: The boy had left the house while the mother was attending to some work, and on being missed she went in search of him to different places. Not finding him, she went into the lot in the rear of the house, and to her horror discovered the child hanging with his head between two boards in a partition in the pen, and dead. The boy had evidently climbed up the partition and inserted his head in the crack, which was scarcely wide enough to admit it, when his feet slipped, and being unable to help himself, he was strangled.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 27th of December 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,196 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 74
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 21
Cash Items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,209 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 89
Specie—Coin	5,200 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 86
Discount	5,229 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank circulation	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	88,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,429 89
	$336,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } ss

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
BENJ. WILDE,
H. E. HOOPES,
R. B. EDGAR,
} Directors.

jan17

WANTED—

STRAW.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for OAT STRAW, on delivery, at the

dec9-6t ROCHESTER GLASS WORKS.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $3,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B. Stowe* and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BUNYAN'S

Pilgrim's Progress

The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circular and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

1823. *JUBILEE!* *1873.*

Better than Pictures is the

NEW YORK OBSERVER!

The Great American Family Newspaper.

$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.

SIDNEY E MORSE & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

☞ SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY. ☜

TRICKS and TRAPS of AMERICA!

Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, "Ledger" size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, Puzzles, Recipes, &c. 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. ONLY $1. TRY IT ONCE. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Agents wanted. Outfit FREE. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, post paid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$1000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr BINO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise.

See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. G. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

1873.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAILY, $10; SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; WEEKLY, $2; DAILY, WITH SUNDAY EDITION, $12.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,

Devoted to Reform in Municipal, State, and General Government.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A PAPER FOR THE FARMER,
A PAPER FOR THE MECHANIC,
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

IN CLUBS OF THIRTY, $1.00 PER ANNUM.

Terms for the Weekly Times for 1873.

One copy, one year.....$2

CLUB RATES:
(All to one Postoffice address.)

Five copies	$1 50
Ten copies	1 25
Twenty copies	1 10
Thirty copies	1 00

And one extra copy to each Club.

For every Club of Fifty, one copy of *THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES* To the getter-up of the club.

☞ When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the Club at one postoffice address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with our last prospectus, the specially reduced rates for 1872, viz:

Weekly, per year	$1 00
Semi-Weekly, per year	2 50

will be maintained for all new subscribers renewing prior to the 15th of January, 1873, when the above Club rates will take effect.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES will contain

Select Editorials from the Daily Times;
General News, Domestic and Foreign;
The Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature;
Full and Interesting Correspondence;
Book Reviews;
The Choicest Literary Selections;

While its most Prominent Features will be a COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, With Original Articles from Practical Farmers;
Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club;
Complete Weekly Market Reports;
Financial, Domestic Produce, Live Stock, Dry Goods and General.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

The TIMES will have no superior; it will be free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

AS A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

The TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES.

THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the agricultural and literary matter of the weekly edition, and a full and careful compilation of editorial and news features of the Daily.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Ten copies, one year	25 00

And one extra copy free.

Subscription to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New York, or Postoffice Money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID NELSON, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, A. D. 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate of said deceased: Consisting of a parcel or tract of land in the TOWNSHIP OF GREENE aforesaid, bounded north by the Georgetown and Pittsburgh road, and lands of Samuel Nelson; east by land of William Campbell; south by land of John McCauley's heirs, and west by land of Isaac Eaton—containing FORTY ACRES, more or less. Twenty Acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered and all well watered.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date of confirmation; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

jan10-3t H. W. NELSON, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me. ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'tx.,

Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to DANIEL NEELY,

jan17-6t Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

READ BY EVERYBODY,

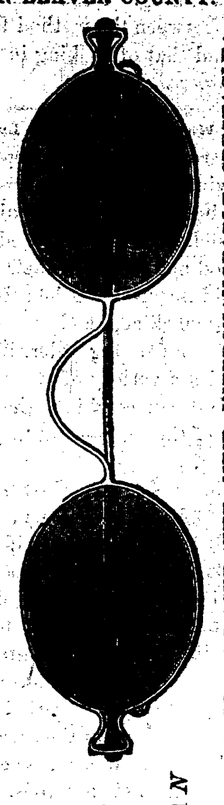
THE BEAVER RADICAL

New Advertisements.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, CONSISTING OF

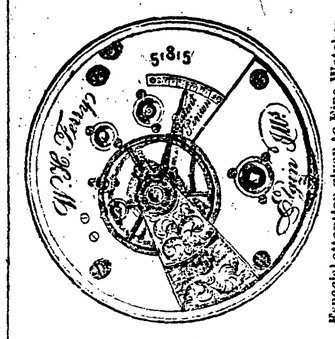
SETH THOMAS *LADIES' SETTS, GENTS STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PIN CHARMS,* AND OTHER *CHAINS, BADGES, &c., &c.*



CELEBRATED

ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

AMERICAN CLOCKS.



A SPECIALTY!

CALL AND SEE THE NEW INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLE!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Especial attention given to Fine Watches. Repairing by C. L. MERRY, Practical Watchmaker.

J. LINNENBRINK,

nov15-1m ROCHESTER, PA.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE

Great Industries

OF THE UNITED STATES;

1300 Pages and 500 Engravings!

Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including

JOHN B. GOUGH AND HORACE GREELEY.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. One agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week.

Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED for the

FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.

800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions.

For circulars and terms address the publishers.

jan3-1y J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

ROGERS' PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Photographs of all Styles colored in Oil or Water Colors. Particular attention paid to making Copies of and enlarging old Daguerreotypes and other Pictures. feb17-71-1y

JAMES R. REED & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

NO. 63 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

aug30 3m.

AGENTS WANTED!

The unparalelled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine," East and West, opens a good opportunity for Sewing Machine agents and responsible men to take the agency for this county. For Circulars, samples of work and terms address

THE VICTOR

SEWING MACHINE CO.,

J. L. FURGUSON,

MANAGER,

NO. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

dec6-1m

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

jan17-3t EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

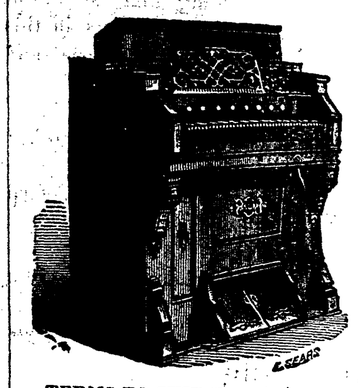
S. HAMILTON,

51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Cheapest and Best House in the City.

The Largest and Best Selected stock of

Pianos & Organs,



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A

DECKER & BARNES PIANO,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,

CRAMER & CO. PIANO,

BRADFORD & CO.

PARLOR GEM PIANO,

OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED

Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED

STERLING ORGAN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

We guarantee to sell

AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT

As is in the market, at Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION,

And on terms to suit the purchaser.

Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.

For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents.

S. Hamilton & Co.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Graebing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar.
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KELBER, Sec'y. aug2-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill, George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

nov29-tf.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

BILLS DISCOUNTED—BONDS AND COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

THOMPSON BELL, President.

DIRECTORS—Joseph Dilworth, J. J. Gillespie, M. Marshall, Joseph Albree. feb24-1y

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING.

ROCHESTER, PENN'A

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

sep6 72-1y